Mr. Robert Dunsmore
PO Box 801
Osburn, ID 83849-0801

Missing
Yellowstone Tri Courage
Thoshone Laundry

The source of photos is indicated in the title
(Source Identifier) with "letters", ie:

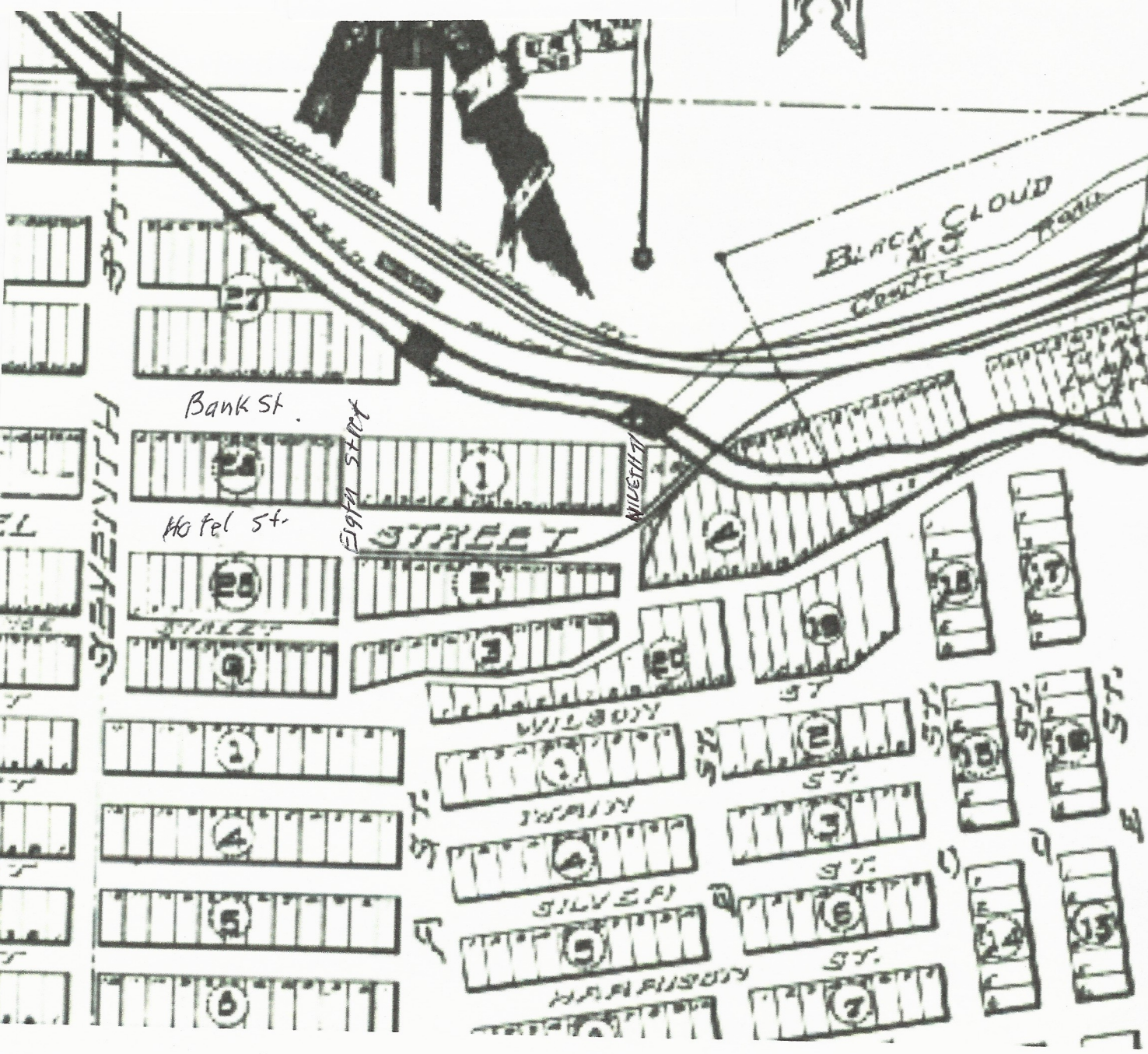
BS = Barnard Stockbridge
Web: Home : The Barnard Stockbridge Collection
↓
Database
(Lists 1 to 398 pages)
↓
Select Page Number
(Page lists ten photos – use Horizontal format)
↓
Select Photo
(Photos are assigned a location by page Number – photo count (1 to 10)
The Database lists photos based on their title.

Titles are listed by Year (If in title) then alphabetically. Comments on photos are listed in parenthesis.
T = Tabor Collection (U of I)
Web: Home : George W. Tabor Collection
↓
Timeline
↓
Photo
↓
The "Timeline" lists photo by their Year Photos are numbered by year followed by the count in that year

ISHS = Idaho State Historical Society

BPR = Bureau of Pubic Roads – go to ITD
HWPS or :W" = Historic Wallace Preservation Society

DL = Duane Little



BS B356-6 (271-9) Seventh Street Viaduct 1930

BS X258 (343-8) Wallace (6), (Truck at Court House) 1915

BS A330 (374-10) Wallace – The Press Times 1900

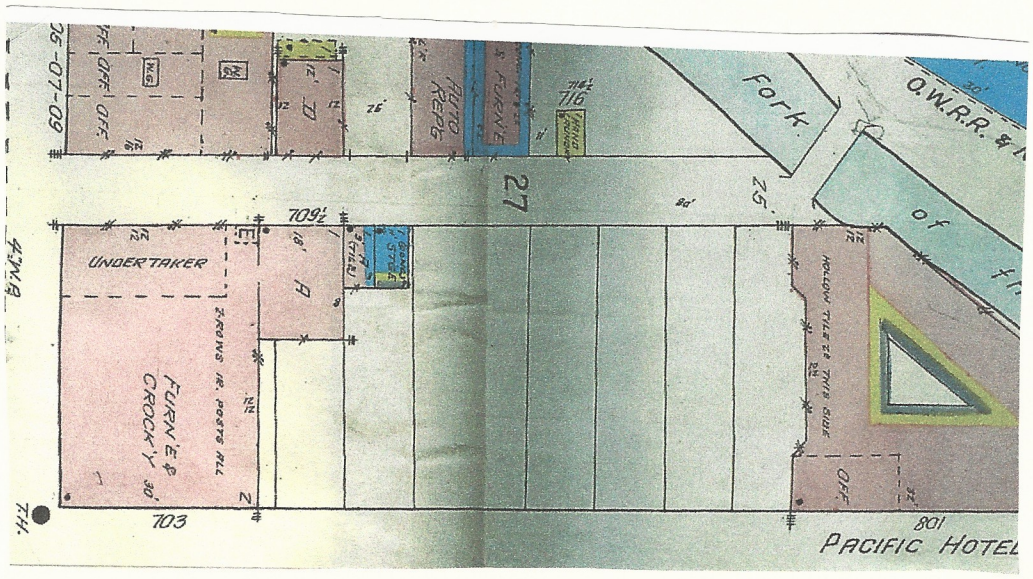
BS X505 ((347-4) Wallace Bank St & 7th 1910

the Worstell Building in Wallace which at one time housed Worstell's home furnishings and later Runge's Furniture. The interior of the building has since been remodeled for offices and small commercial sites. The cars in the photo date the picture.

BS B312 (397-7) Worstell Co. Building
(397-1)

BS X579b (377-8) Wallace -Worstell Co. Ltd. (02)

2



3

T – 41 – 52 Yellowstone Trail Garage, Looking West – 28 AprilL 1941

Yellowstone Trail

T - 41 - 53 Yellowstone Trail Garage, 16 Nov. 1941

Pacific Hotel & Bridge from UP Depot

T – 40 - 19 The Pacific Hotel, - 1938 - 1942

Wallace store in 1910

The Worstell Company store located at Seventh and Bank Street in Wallace was the scene of this 1910 photo.

Garland wood stoves can be seen featured in this window display.

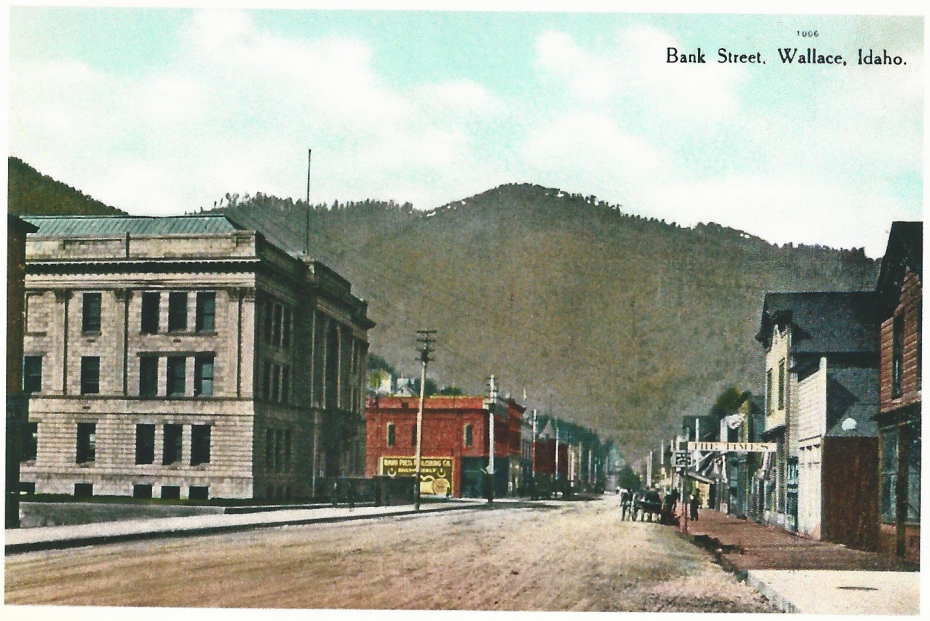
A perusal of 1912 issues of the Wallace Press-Times turned up only one small ad by Worstell for Maish Comforts for winter warmth — nothing on stoves.

The Coeur d'Alene Hardware Co., however, ran big ads almost weekly for The Great Majestic Range, claiming it to be economical on fuel and made of charcoal and malleable iron, with riveted seams.

It is interesting to note that health officials today would probably have baned The Great Majestic Range as it had an oven lined with pure asbestos board! The ad reported that the air tight joints and pure asbestos lining assures an even baking heat.

No wonder most of those people who used the Great Majestic Range are now deceased! (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)

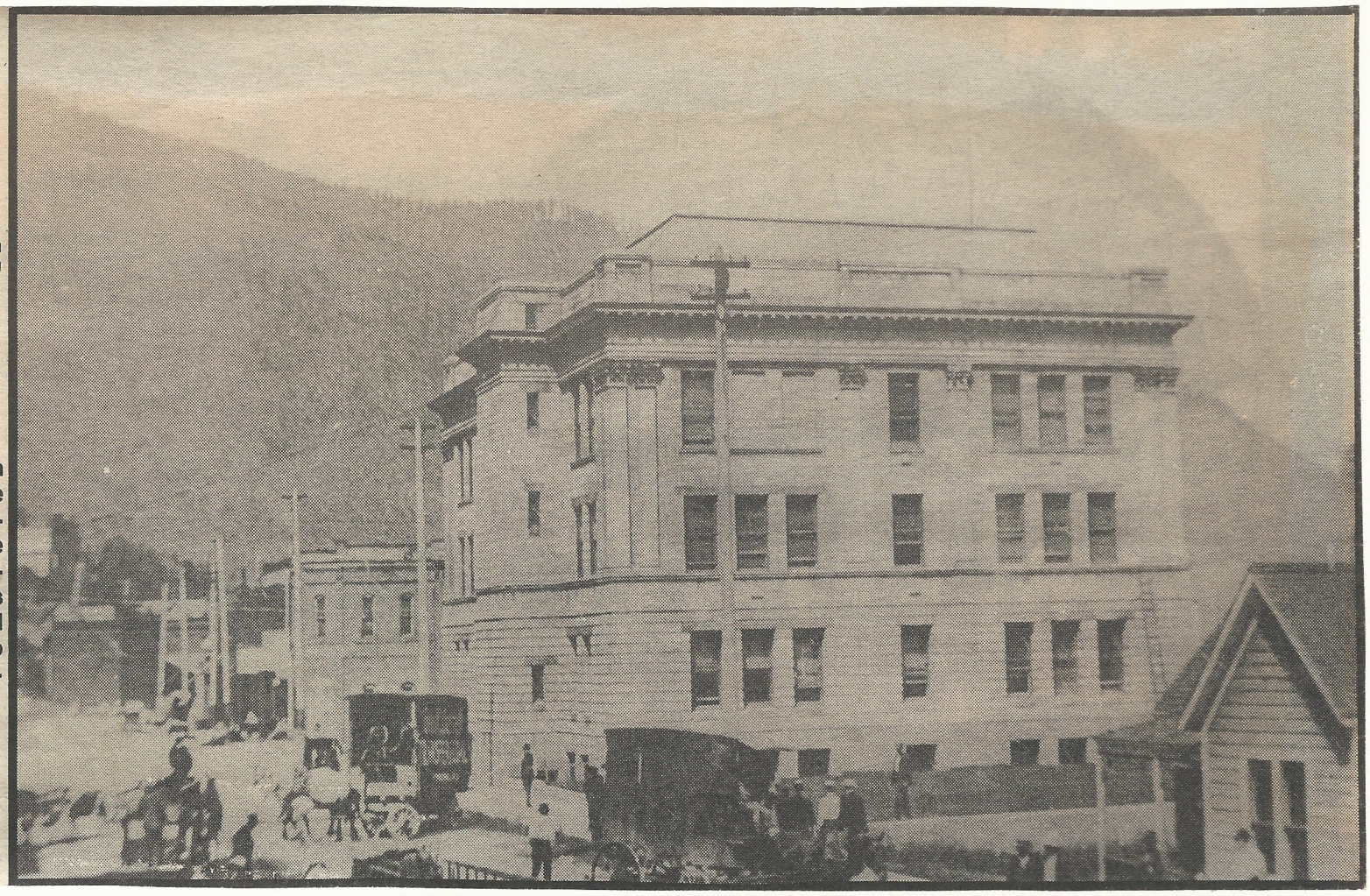
A postcard of Bank Street in Wallace Idaho. The postcard shows several historical features of early Wallace.
On the right side of the street is a sign showing the Wallace Times building. The Wallace Times was a weekly newspaper that was owned and operated by the Day family primarily Harry Day.
On the left is a painted sign on the red brick building showing the Idaho Press Publishing Co. The Idaho Press was a weekly newspaper operated by A.J. Dunn.
These two signs date the postcard prior to 1911.
The Wallace Times and the Idaho Press consolidated in 1911 to become the Wallace Press-Times. The initial directors were John Dunn, A.J. Dunn, and May Kirby. In the first board meeting elections were held and were as follows: Robert E. Seysler, president; Roderick McLeod, vice president; and May C. Kirby, secretary-treasurer. In September all three officers resigned and in the ensuing meeting the following were elected as officers.: Eugene Day-president, Jerome Day-Vice President, and A.J. Dunn-Secretary-Treasurer. Harry Day joined the board at this time. In 1917 W.B. Heitfeld took over as Secretary-Treasurer. It appears that Heitfeld was a Day Family confidant.
By 1926 the Day Family was firmly in control of the newspaper and both morning and evening editions were printed. The principal stockholder was the Hercules Mining Co. with over 12,000 shares. The Hercules was a wholly owned property of Harry Day. This gave the Day Family a stranglehold on the paper that they would not relinquish until 1952 when Burl Hagadone, owner of the North Idaho Publishing Co., bought out the Wallace Press-Times.



21. SHOSHONE COUNTY COURTHOUSE (1905), 700 BANK STREET. Constructed with locally-produced concrete blocks containing mine tailings. The blocks are naturally soft, so over the years the courthouse outer walls have been covered with a stucco material. This structure is a good example of neoclassical revival style. Designed by Stritesky and Sweatt of Spokane, it stands three stories on a raised foundation. It is distinguished by the two-story arched windows about the central entry with its balustraded balcony supported by medallions. Other features include the non-derivative fluted pilasters, denticulated cornice and high parapet. World-famous Clarence Darrow defended accused murderer, Steve Adams, in this building in 1906. The trial was one fragment in the overall proceedings involving the alleged conspiracy to assassinate Idaho's former Gov. Frank Steunenberg in December 1905.

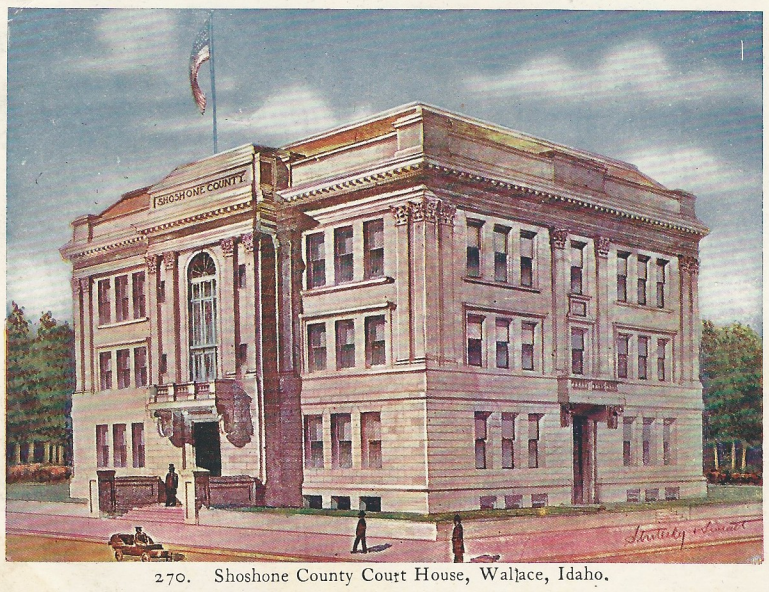
Court House:

1912



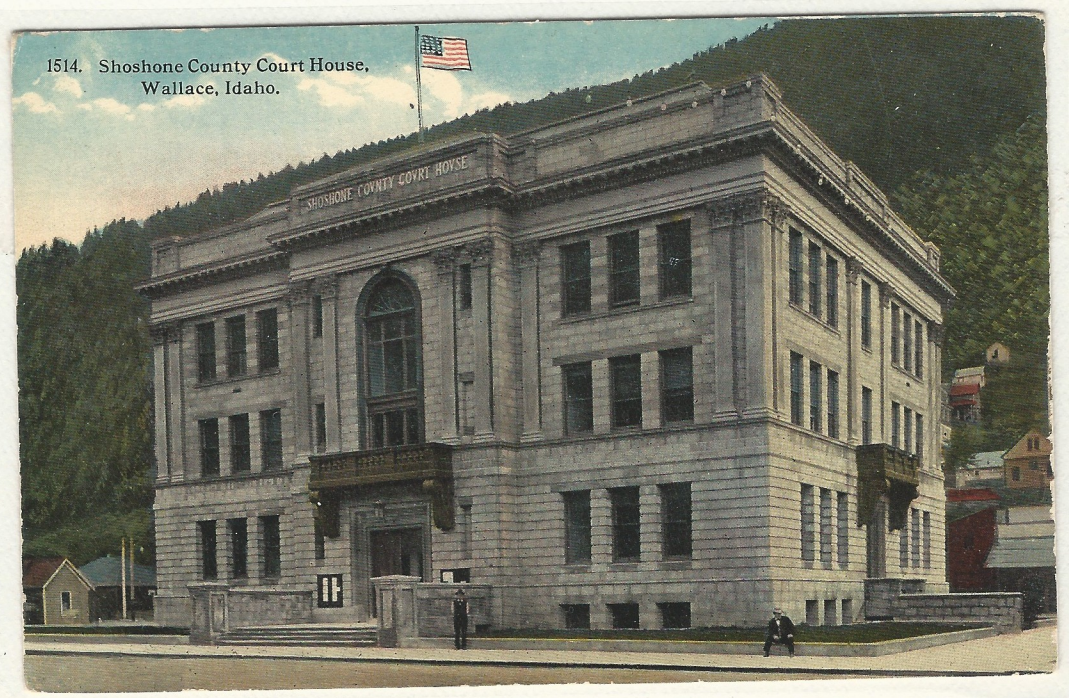
Looking north on 7th Street in Wallace, the back side of the County Court House is an imposing structure in 1912. There was no signal light at the intersection of 7th and Bank as today but the traffic pictured might have needed one. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library)

Built 1906



270. Shoshone County Court House, Wallace, Idaho.

WB-Cds-S-10-Cc

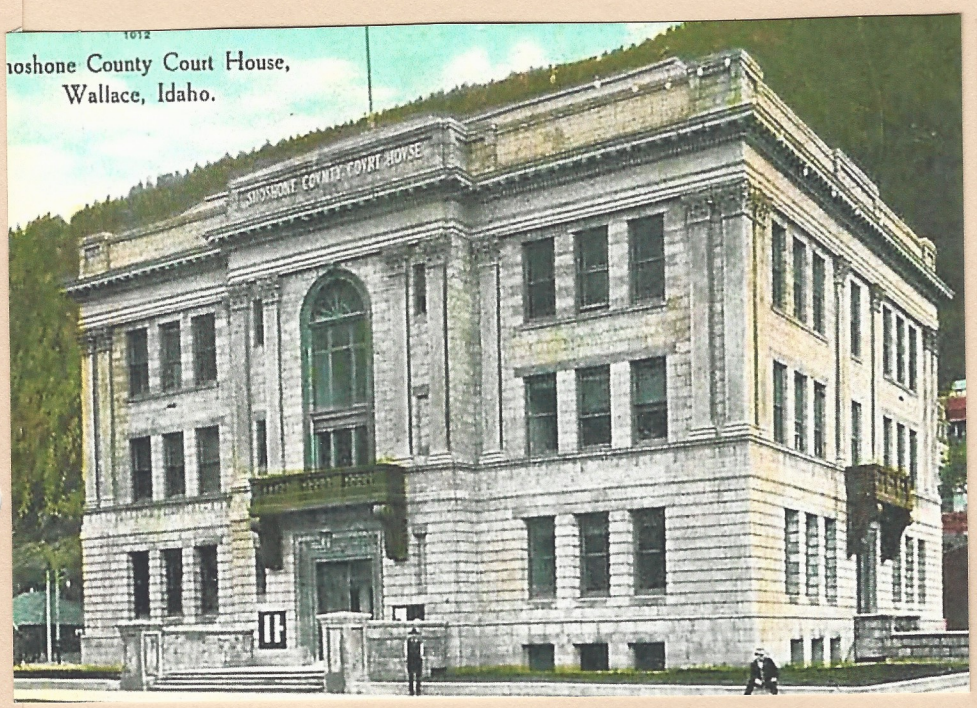


The first county seat was in Pierce City until 1885 when it was moved to Murray, Krulitz said. The population near Lewiston began to decrease and gold was discovered in the Murray district. A bill was passed in 1884-1885 to authorize the transfer of the county seat to Murray. In 1898, the county seat was moved to Wallace.

The first county commissioners in Wallace were Chairman Israel B. Cowan and commissioners Fremont S. Rowe and Ewen McIntosh. The Shoshone County clerk was Stanley P. Fairweather and prosecuting attorney was James E. Gyde. The contractor for the construction of the county courthouse was August Ilse and the architects were Stritesky & Sweatt.

bs x 064

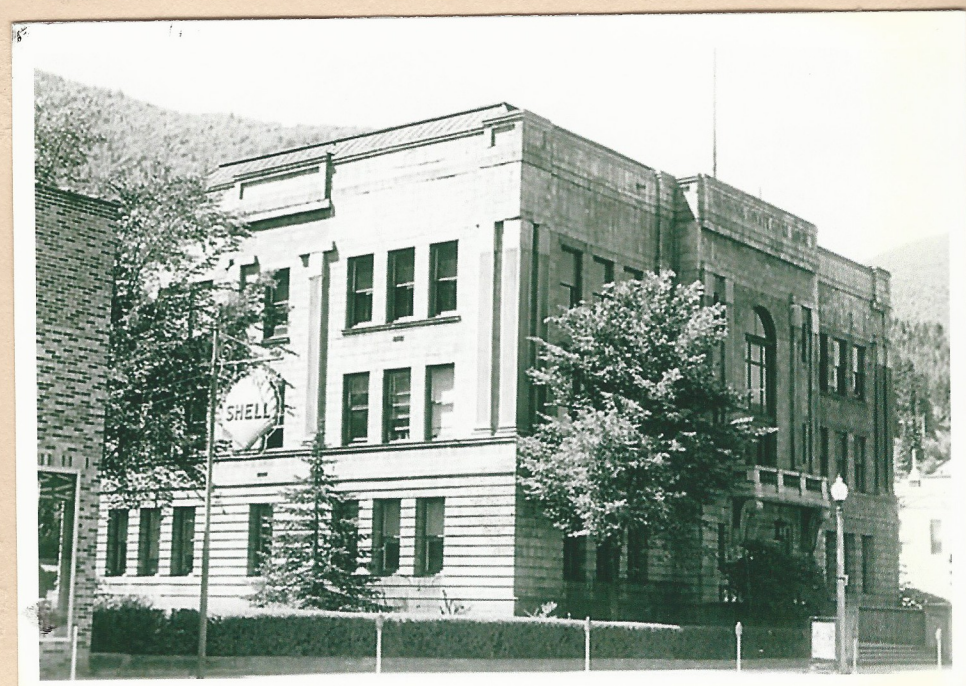
1907



BS B260 (274-3) Shoshone County Courthouse 4/25/05

BS X064 (372-7) Wallace Shoshone County Court House 1907

BS b432-2 (274-9) Shoshone County Courthouse (02) – 5/02/52



BS B402-2 (88-4) Courthouse (02) 1951

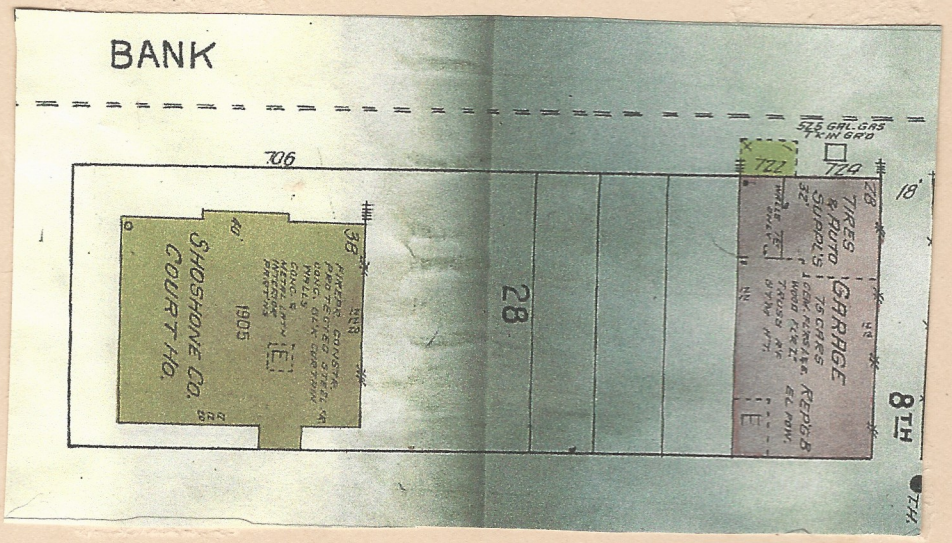
1918

BS X424c (362-10) Wallace (03)

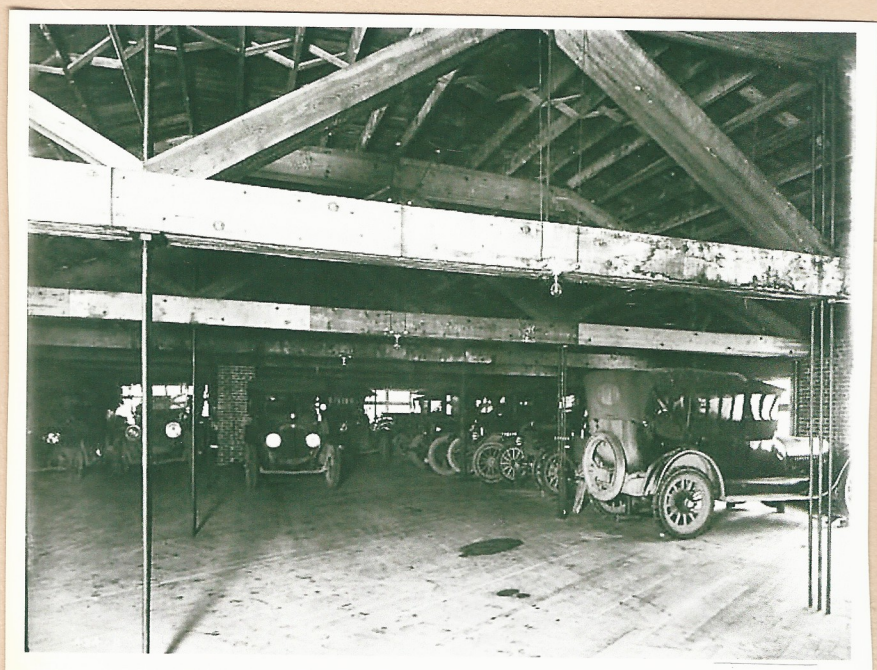
Hendricks Garage 1918

BS X619a (339-3) Wallace (09) Wallace Garage 1920

1920



BS X619b (339-4) Wallace (10) Wallace Garage 1920



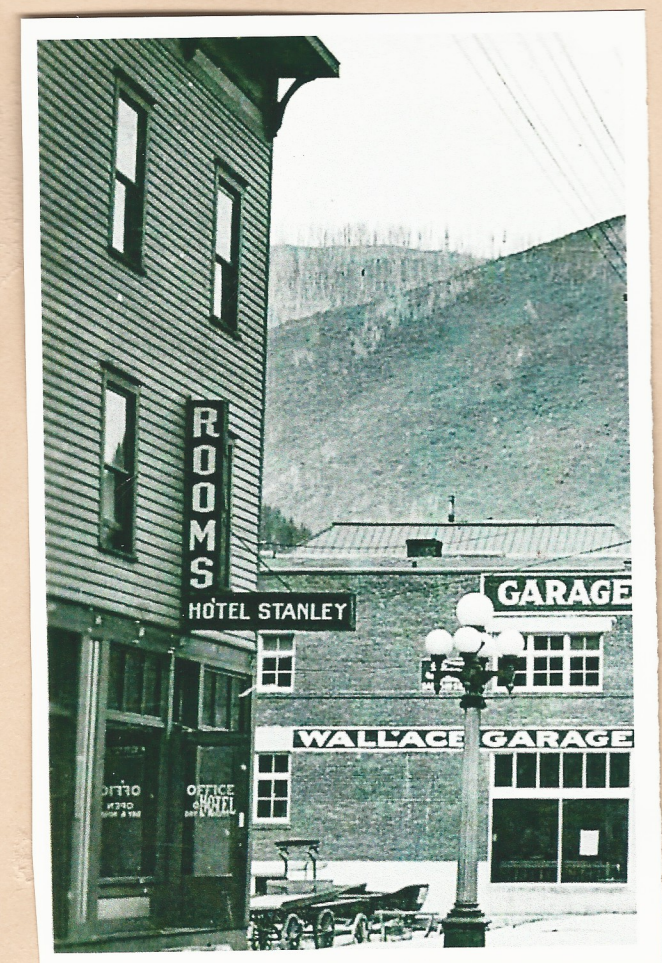
1918

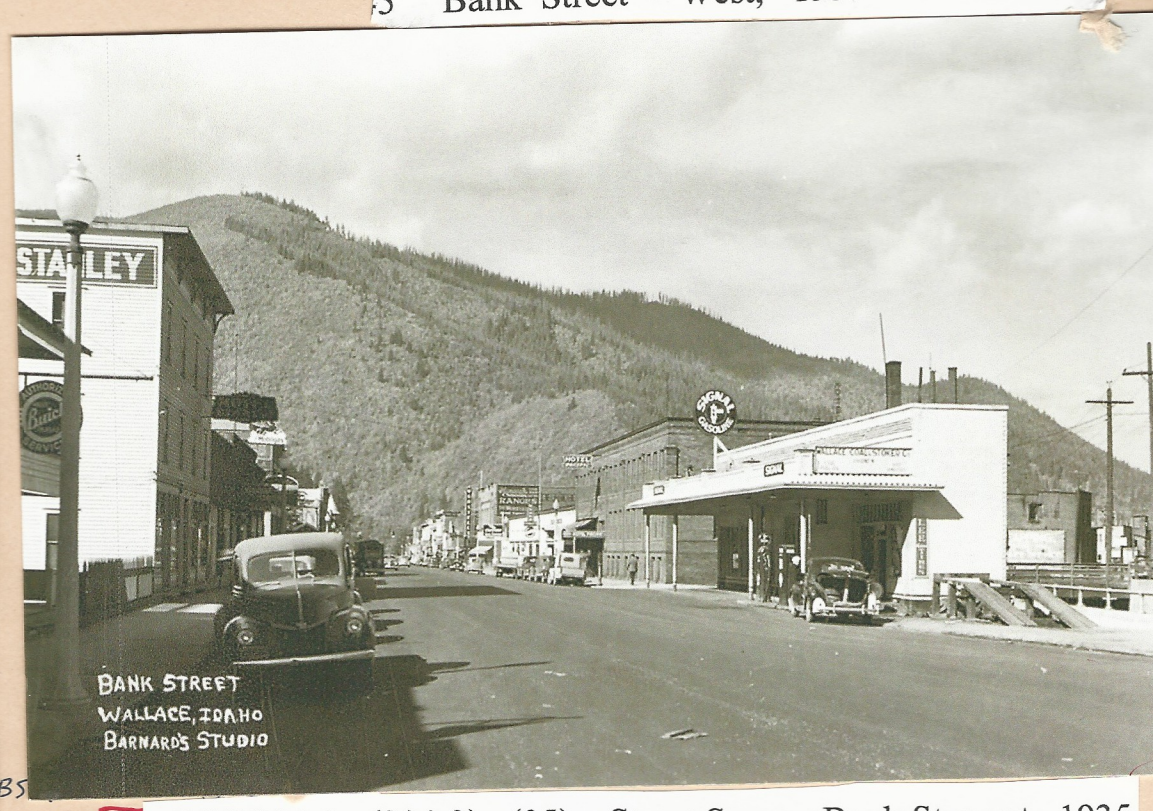
BS X424b (363-1) Wallace (01) Hendricks Garage

BS X424d (362-8) Wallace (010 Hendricks Garage 1918

+57-35

5 Bank Street - West, 1935 – 1939





BS B284-1 (304-3) (05) – Street Scene, Bank St. west 1935

T - 29 - 01 New Ford Garage, 22 Aug., 1924

T - 62 - 31 Food Center, July 1962

The family matriarch, Augusta Stanley, with her husband Charles and son "Charley", came to Burke from Minneapolis in 1886, and managed the Tiger-Poorman rooming house. Obviously, the Stanley's prospered, as they moved to Wallace about 1890 and owned two hotels on Bank Street there, the Montana House and Stanley Hotel. Charles died, but their son, Charley, helped Augusta run the hotels until both burned in the 1910 Fire.

The Stanley Hotel was rebuilt at 814 Bank shortly after (current location of parking lot of Harvest Foods). It continued to operate, run by Augusta and Charley until Charley died in 1922, and Augusta's youngest son, Alvin (my grandfather) ran the hotel until Augusta died in early 1950's at age 91. The hotel was torn down shortly after, when Highway 10 was expanding through town.

First picture is original hotel, with Charley and Augusta in front. Second picture is Charley and unknown boy in hotel lobby. Third picture is second hotel, unknown date.

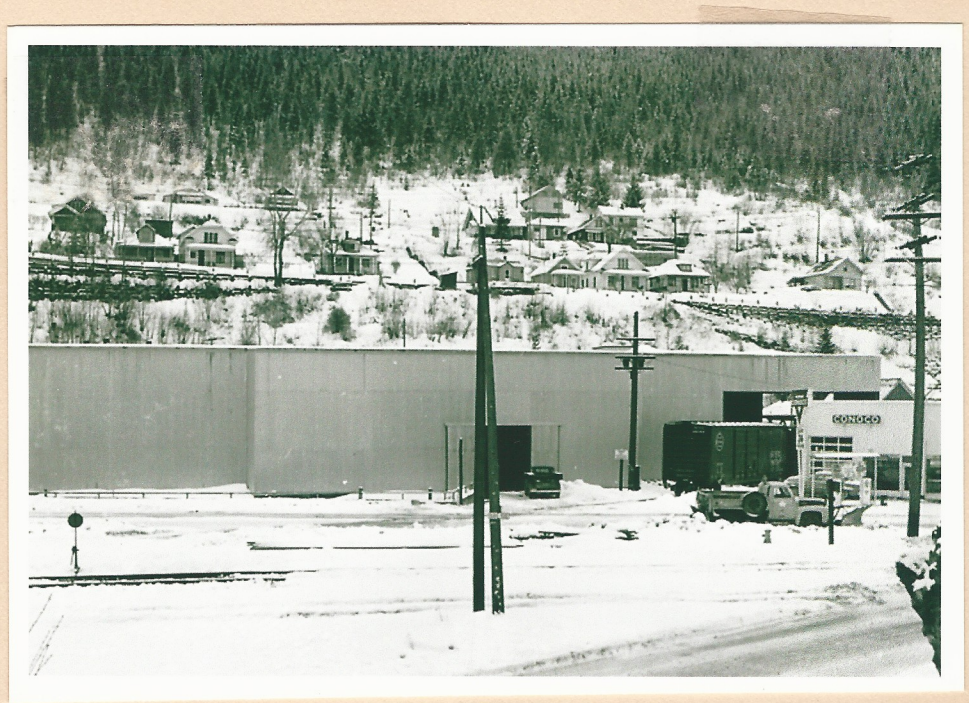
BS B215-1 Ore Trucks From Silver Cable Mine

1939

10

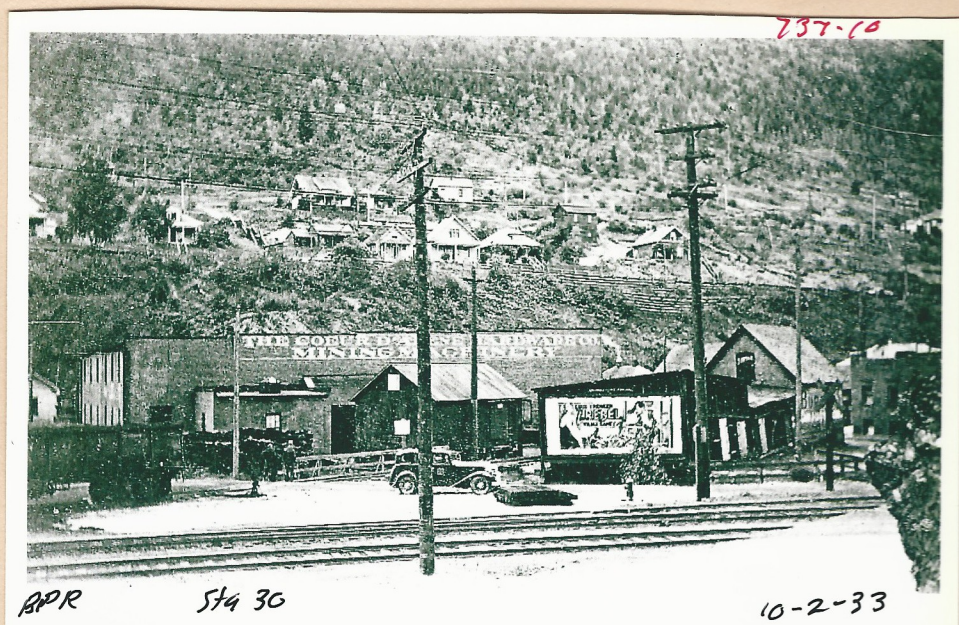
BS B29-2 (42-3) Bank Street (05) Looking West 7/11/33

BS X635c (340-7) Wallace (09) Wallace Garage 5/23/21



T - 57 - 16 Unidentified Bldg. (CDA Warehouse – 9th St. ??)

1955 - 1958



T37-34

Fire Hse

7th St.

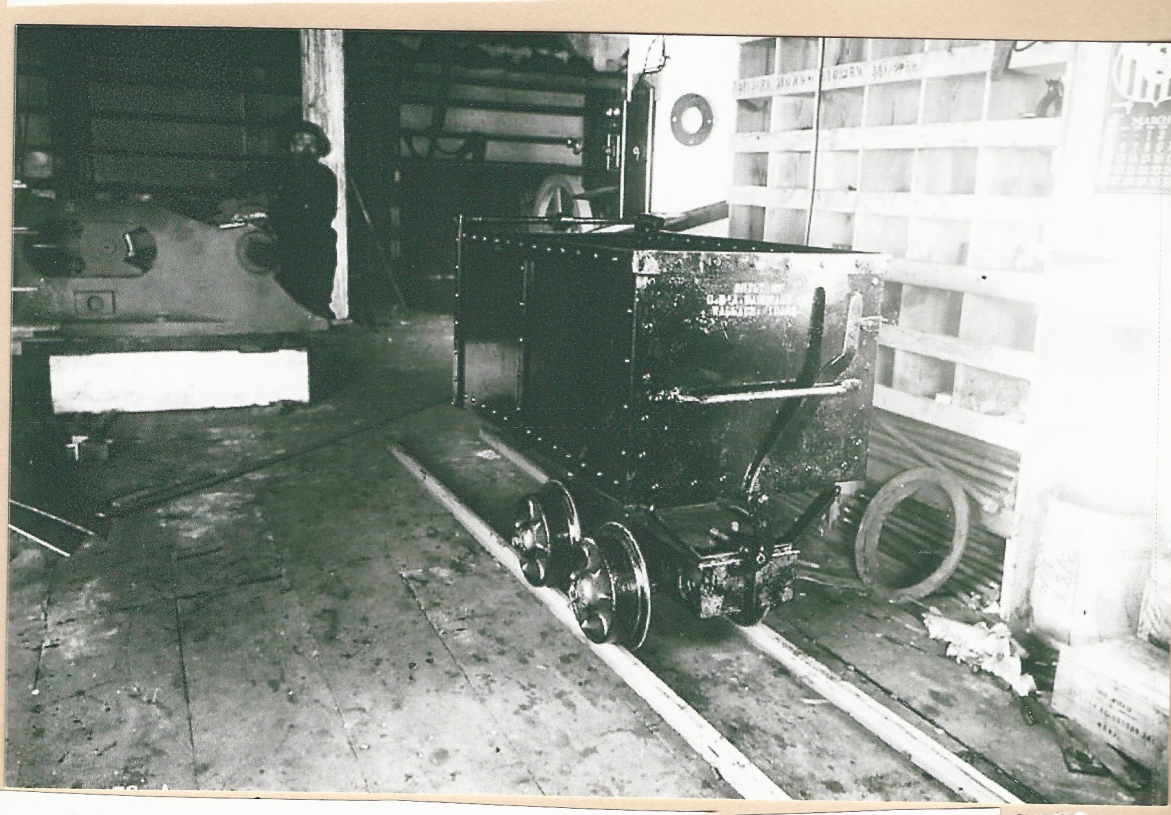
Bellagen Apt.

SH # 4, Through Coeur 'd Alene Hardware Foundry

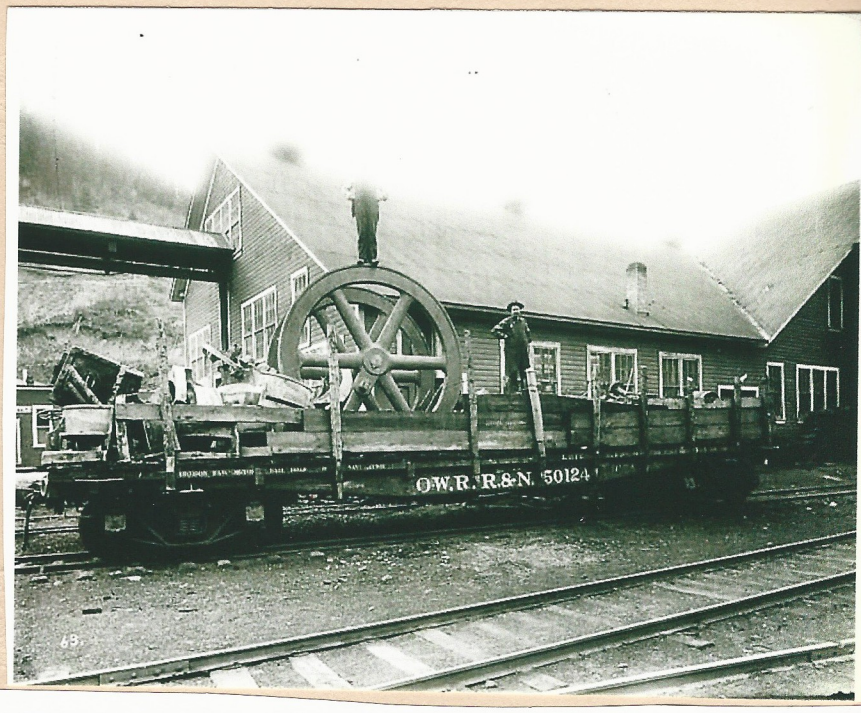
BS X372a (343-5) Wallace (13) Foundry 1914

BS X372b (343-6) Wallace #(4) Highway

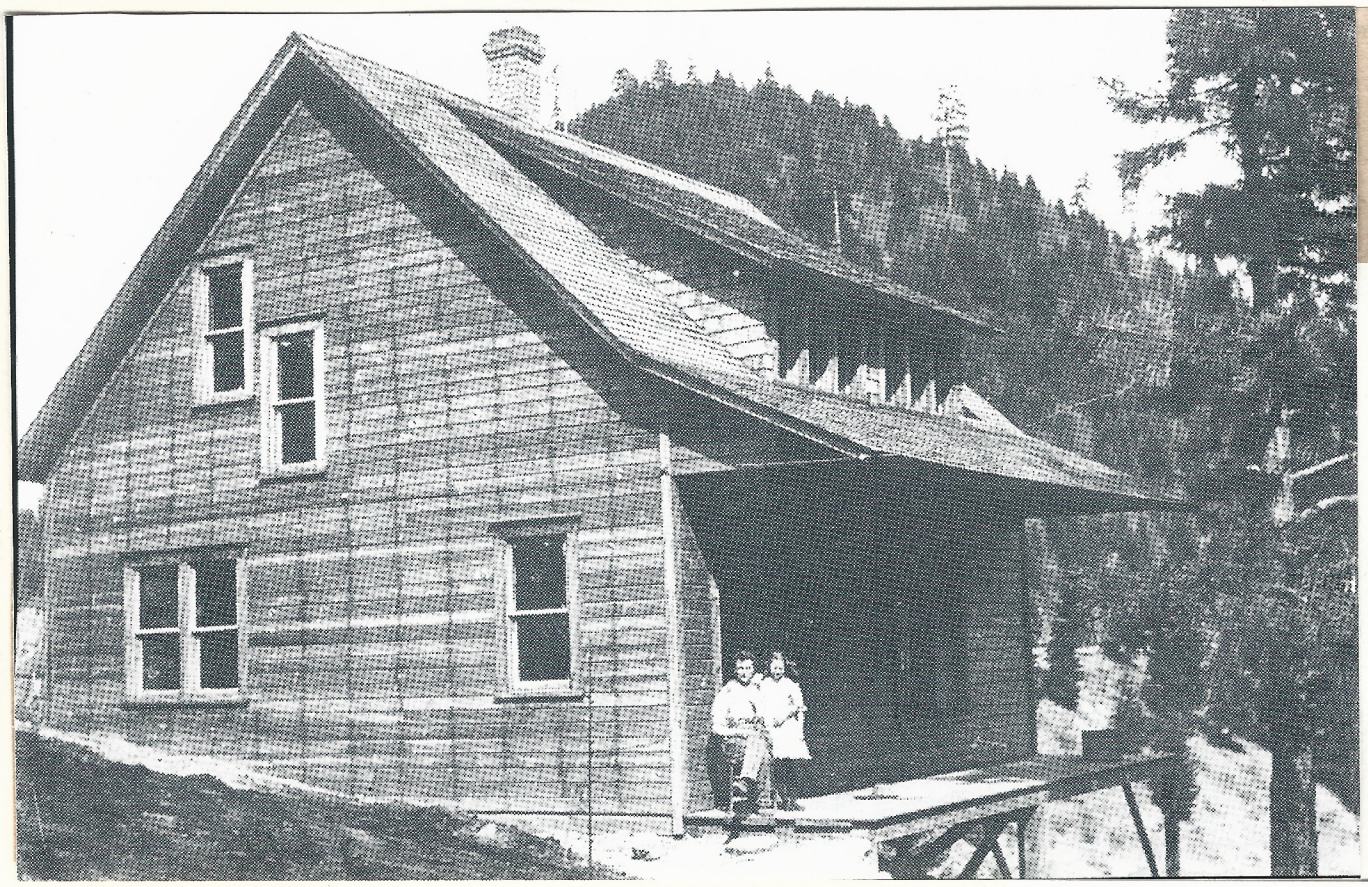
BS X 057 (354-10) Wallace (01) Coeur d'Alene Iron Works 1911



BS X058a (354-9) Wallace – CDA Hardware Ore Car…1911



BS X063 (353-4) Wallace -Coeur d'Alene Foundry 19



The photo above shows Buena Vista Heights in Wallace, and the photo at left is a house on the hill. The people on the porch are unidentified. The photos, which were loaned by Bill Mullen of Silverton, a former Buena Vista Heights resident, were dated prior to 1910 because they lack scars left by the 1910 fire. Buena Vista Heights is the steep street the city wants to contract out for snow removal because, according to the city, it is too risky to send its own snow removal equipment up the steep and narrow street.

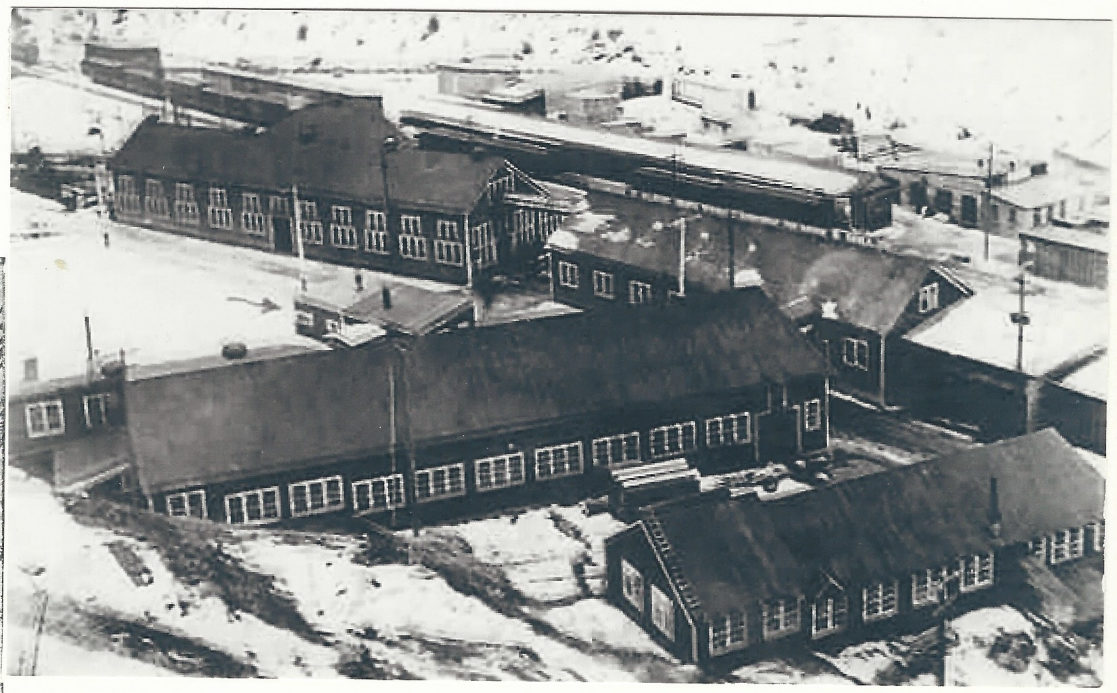
Wallace Ranger Station 1924

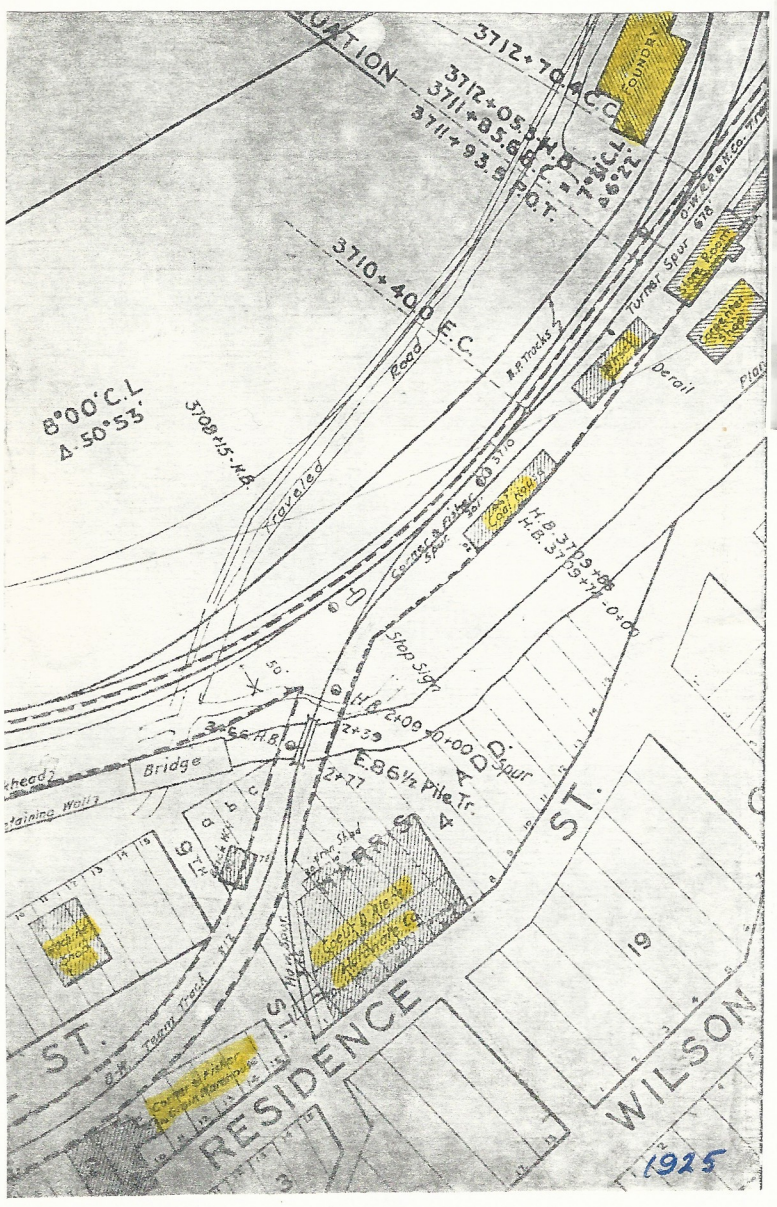
Ironworks

The date of this picture is not known, but the Coeur d'Alene Ironworks was the predecessor of the Coeur d'Alene Hardware and Foundry Company and later The Coeur d'Alenes Co.

The Wallace Miner in 1907 featured an ad for the Coeur d'Alene Iron Works Limited on Canyon Avenue in Wallace listed James H. Taylor as manager. The ad also indicated the company was engaged in the business of selling mining machinery and making repairs, and specifically was the sales agent for the Giant Drill. The company advertisement further noted that it was the manufacturer of Taylor-Patent axles and mine cars.

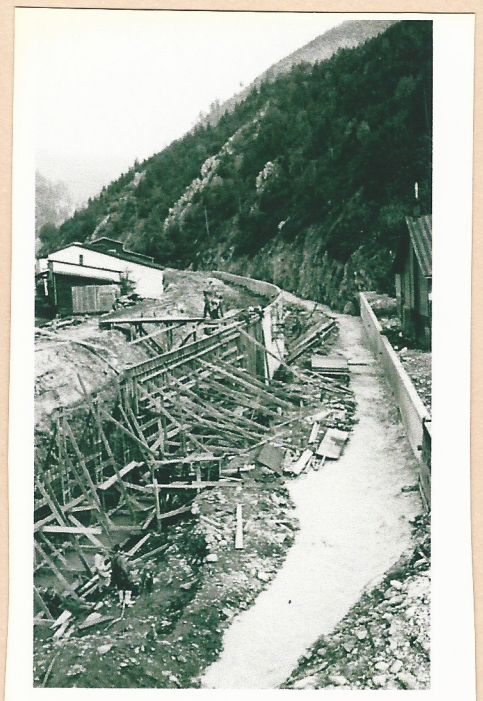
The one ton end dump mine cars pictured on their way to Kennecott, Alaska, would be nice collector items today. (Photo courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)

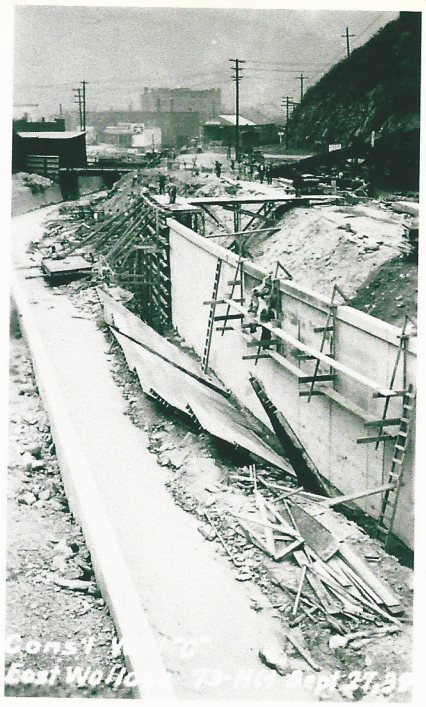




1973

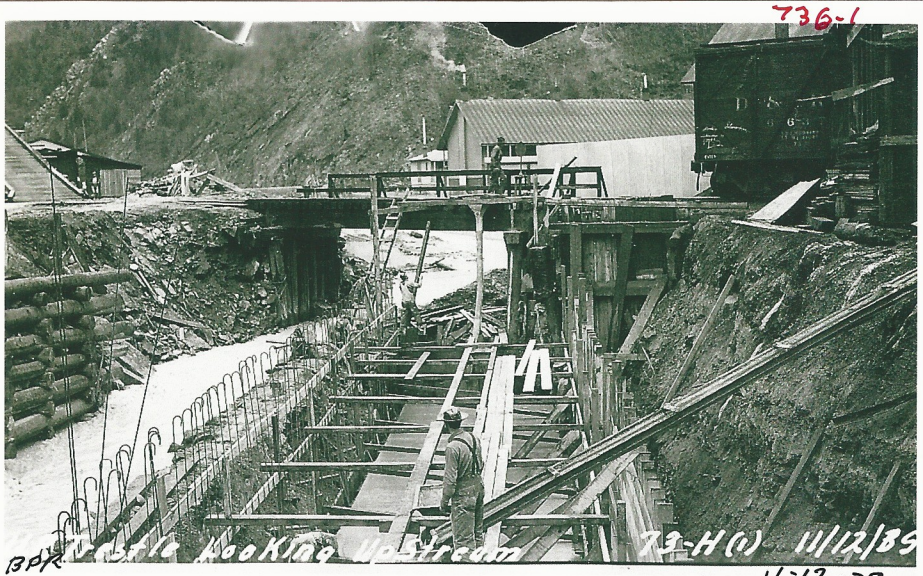
BPR Project 73 H West and East Wallace





737-3

736-1



11-12-39

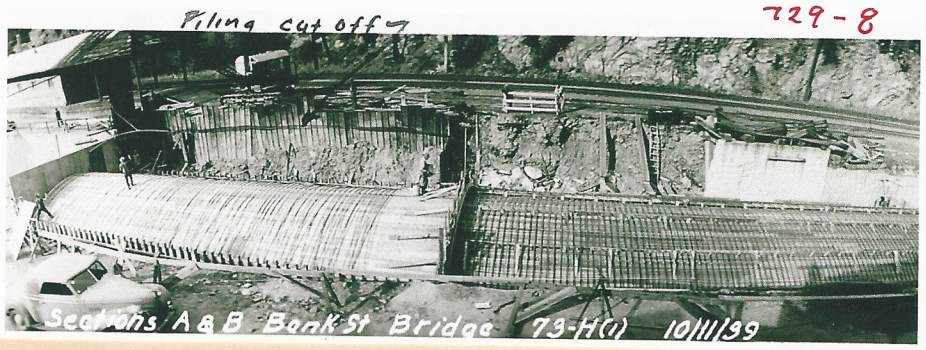
732-4

11-10-42

Bank Street Arch

729-8

Piling cut off

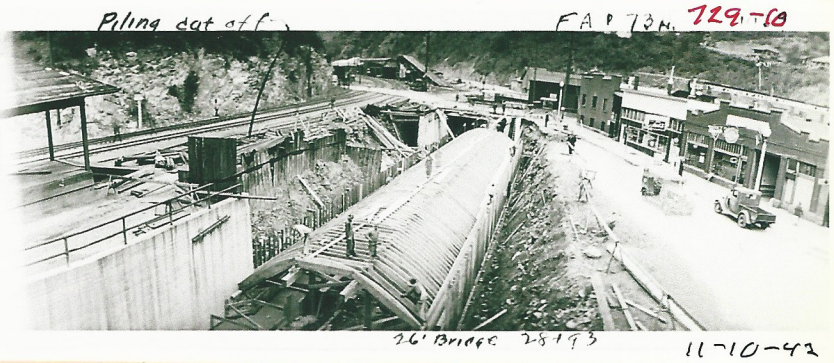


11-10-42

729-10

Piling cut off

FAP 73H.



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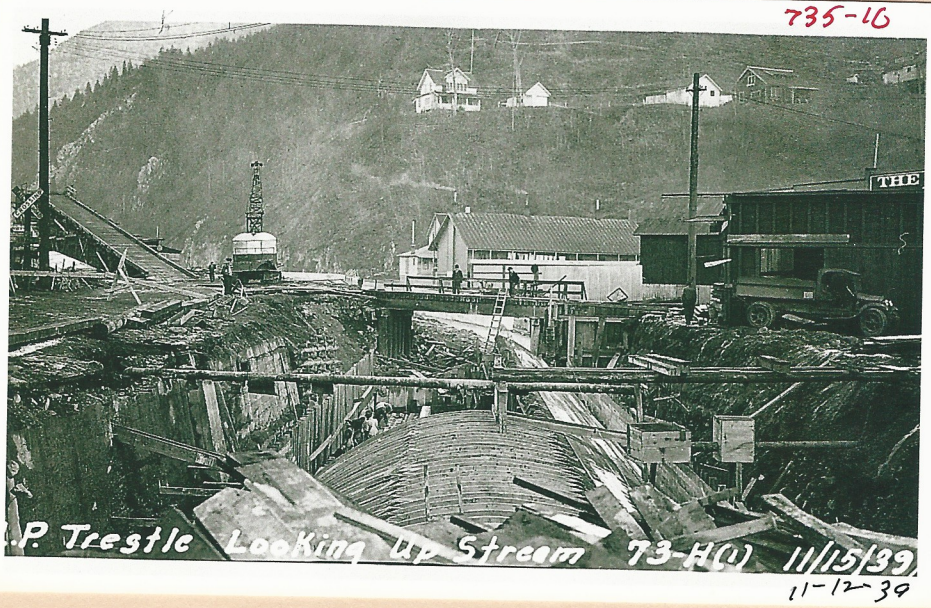
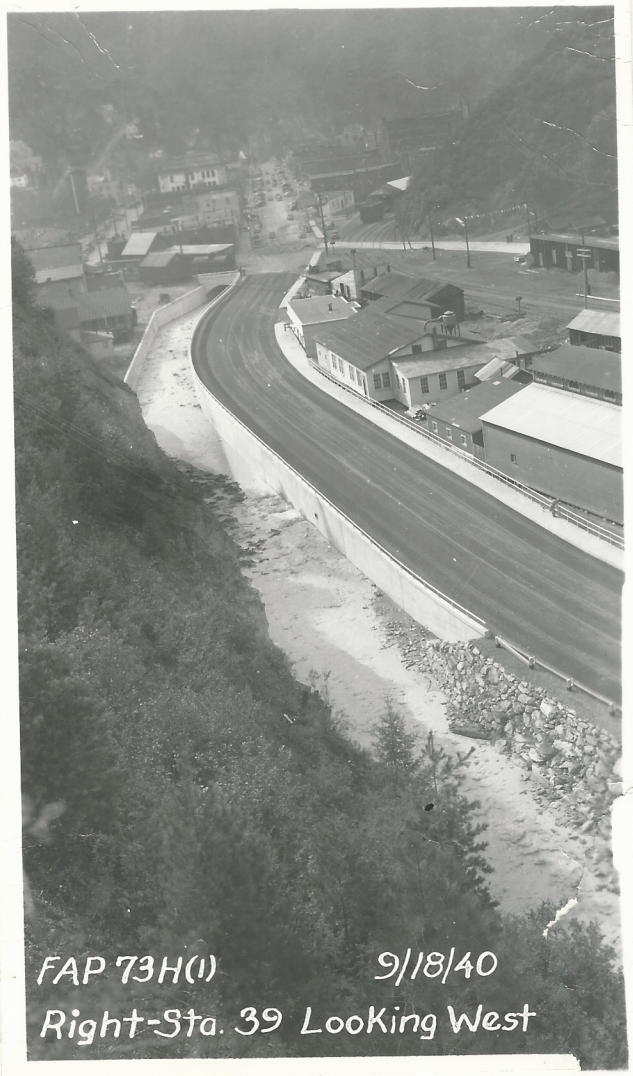
735-10



11-12-39

733-10

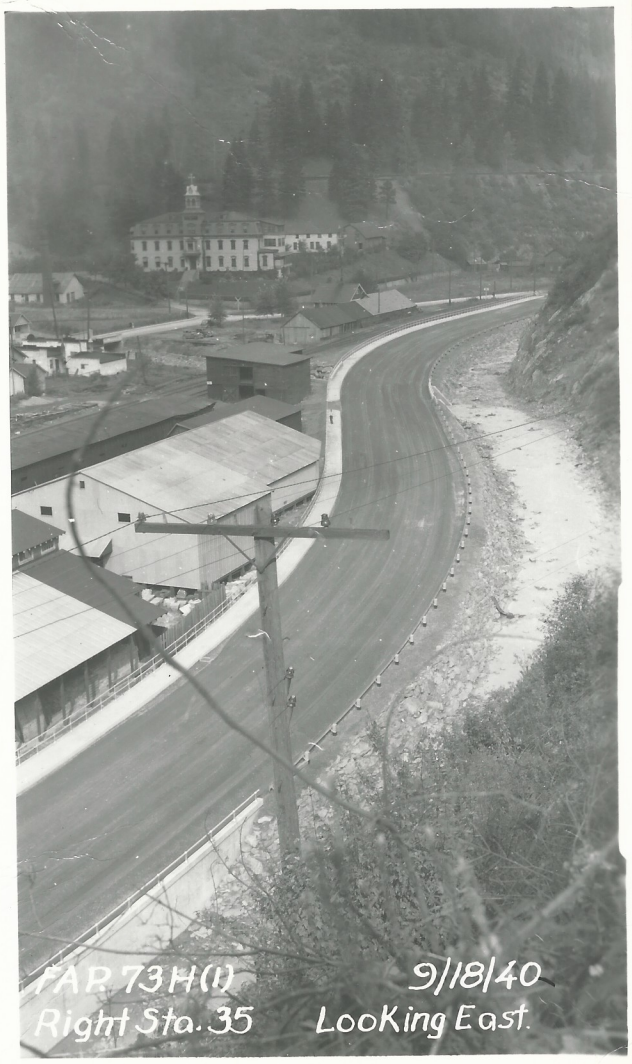
2-26-41


FAP 73H(1) 9/18/40
Right-Sta. 39 LooKing West

North End U.P. R.R. Trestle & Wall C 73-H(1) 10/11/39

Pouring Concrete Sec. B BonK St Bridg 73-H(1) 10/11/39

THE COEUR D'ALENE HARDWARE CO.
MINING MACHINERY

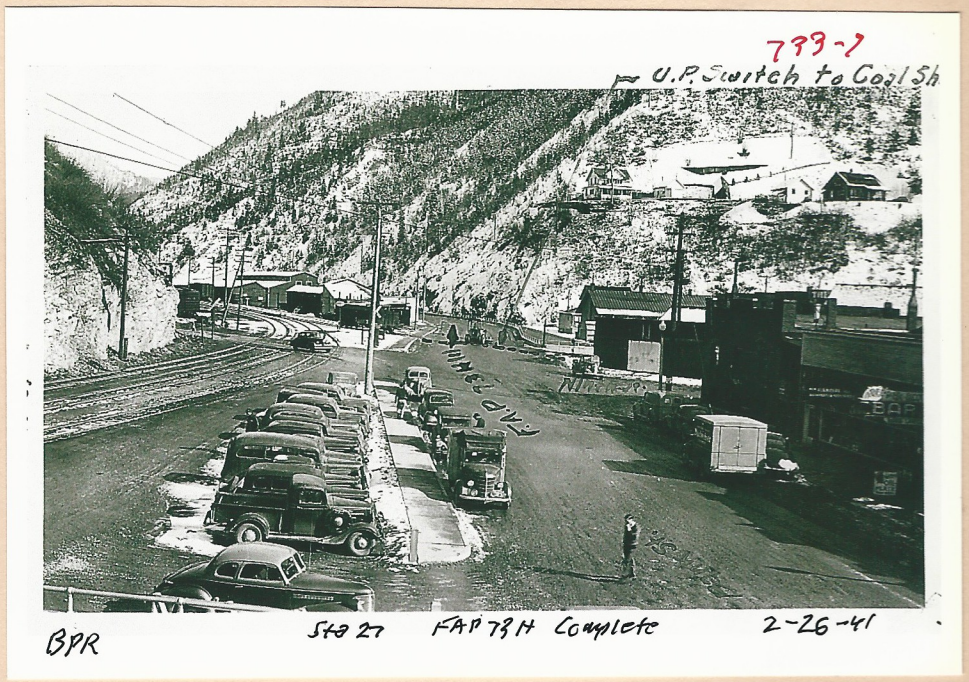

FAP 73H(1) 9/18/40
Right Sta. 35 LooKing East.

THE COEUR D'ALENE HARDWARE CO.
MINING MACHINERY
Eastend BanK St. - Wallace Location 73-H 1937

BURGAN'S
BanK St. Bridge 73-H(1) East Wallace Sept. 27, 39

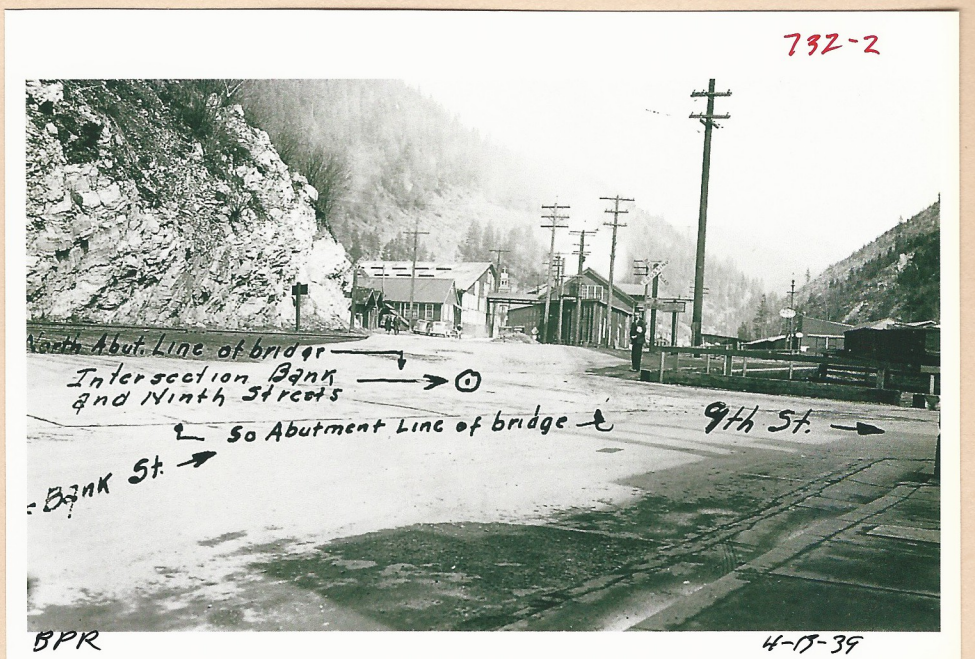
BPR Bank St and 9th St. to Cottage Grove

Looking west down Bank St.



Looking east, new alinement begins.

Looking east, old alinement and road to Mullan and Burke. Foundry bldgs..

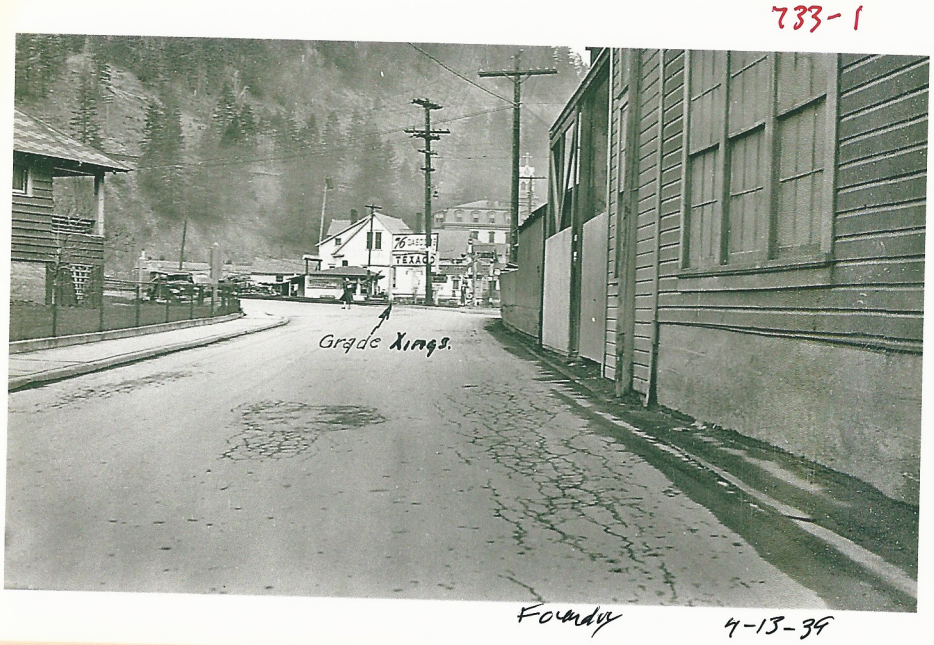


Close up of previous photo. Bank St. arch site.

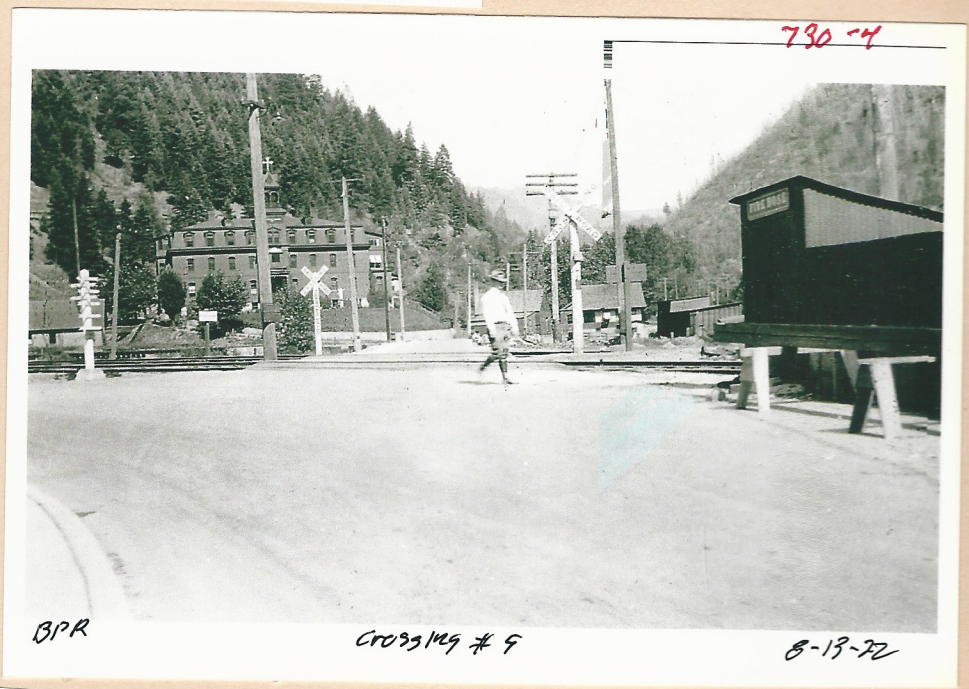
Foundry and lumber yard.

Yellowstone Trail west of foundry.

BPR Yellowstone Trail, SH 4 to Cottage Grove

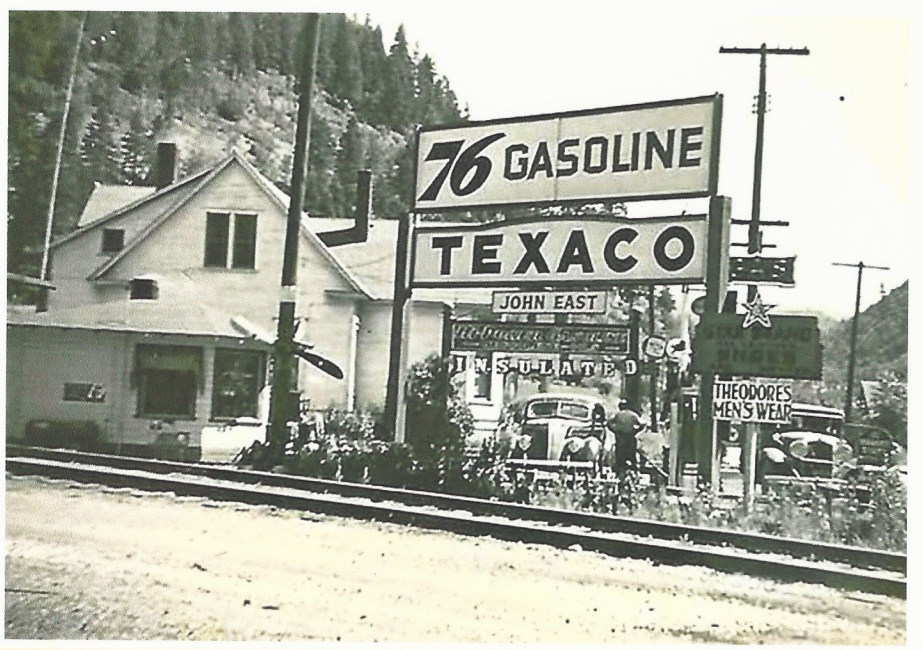


Highway through foundry works.



Junction, Y.T and Burke highway.

East on Y.T. across Canyon Creek.

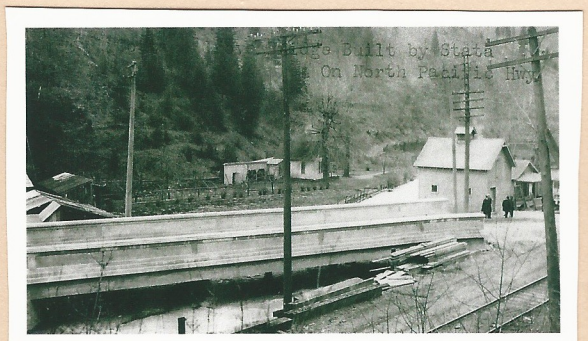


Highway crosses NPRR.

Highway joins road at Cottage Grove.

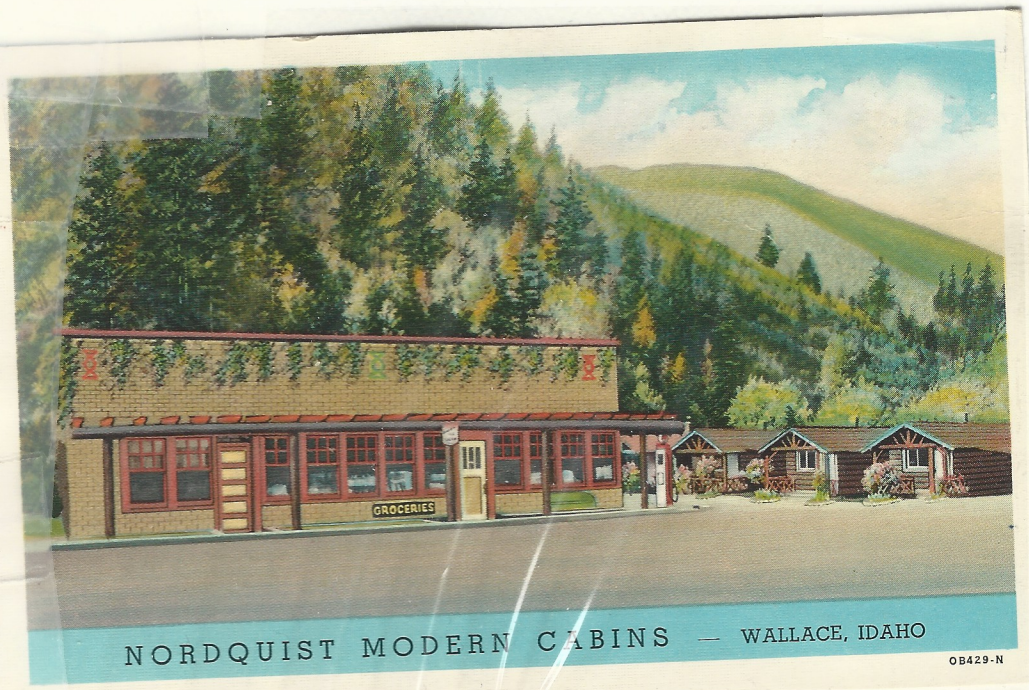
BS B97a (379-1) Wallace Providence Hospital Area , 1920

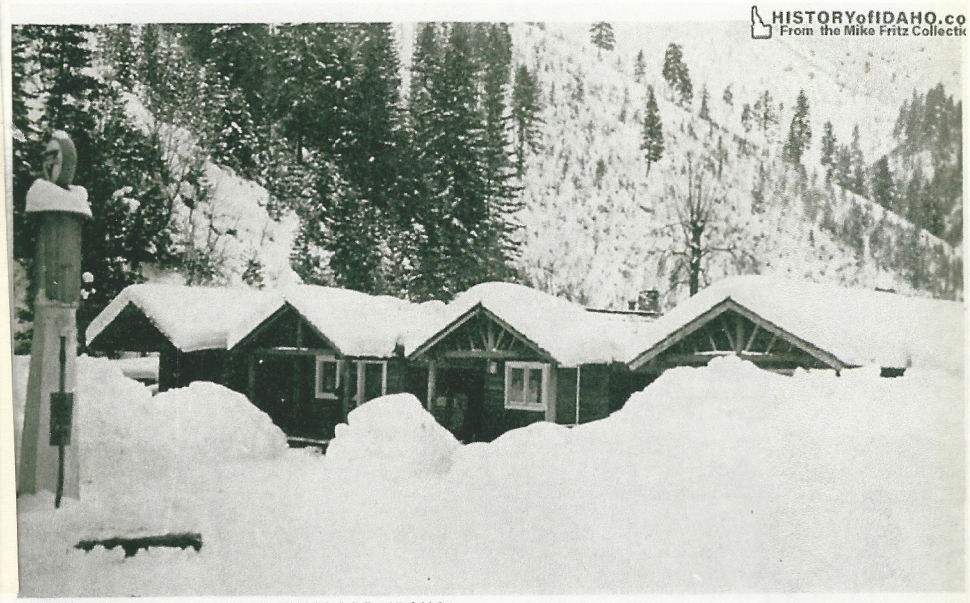
Foot Bridge to Weir Gulch



Canyon Creek highway bridge.

NP





NORDQUIST'S LOG CABINS, WALLACE, IDAHO B-331

1906

The building is located on a block in the eastern portion of Wallace. It is substantially built of brick with granite foundation. It is practically four stories high, as the basement is lofty and as pleasant as any of the upper three stories. All the stories are hard finished and divided into large wards and single rooms which are as cheerful as it is possible to make them. The hallways are broad and stairways of easy grade and a hydraulic elevator is always in operation. Every modern convenience has been introduced, including hot air furnaces, dumb waiters, electric lights, etc. The capacity of the hospital is 125 patients."

030383-8

030383-7

One of the historic landmarks of the Coeur d'Alene Mining District was the Providence Hospital which was not yet completed when the first patients were admitted in July, 1892. Three of the first patients were dead on arrival, victims of gunfire in the first labor war in the district. Providence Hospital was built at the request of the Miners Unions, who met with the Sisters of Charity of Providence in Missoula and pledged their efforts to build and maintain the hospital, and the original name of the hospital was Providence Miners Union Hospital. Cost of the hosptial was $50,000 and the union contracted to pay the Sisters $1 per month per man. By 1905, 13 years after the hospital was dedicated in 1892, the total amount had been paid. Providence Hospital was not the first hospital in Wallace. That honor goes to Wallace Hospital, which was built in 1890. The first x-ray was installed in Providence Hospital in 1909 and at the same time an ice box was installed in the kitchen. Neither of these hospitals stand today.There was still a third hospital in Wallace in the early days, the Hope Hospital, which had its quarters above the store in the lot now occupied by The New Morrow's. In the years these hospitals have operated in Wallace, they have treated victims of mine and railroad accidents, automobile accidents, victims of floods, forest fires and snow slides, and have ministered to those who were ill and delivered babies.

Medical rates quite varied

How would you like to pay a day's salary or maybe a little more for a simple office call to your doctor?

If you are an average working man, or a miner, your pay probably runs from between $43 to $54 a day. If you visit your doctor in his office, you generally will pay a little more than $9 for the consultation.

That figure averages out around one fifth of a day's wages for a Star miner on even the lowest scale of pay. The cost of a lab urinalysis today runs slightly under $4; double what it was in 1921 when the average workingman earned slightly over $3 a day.

The high cost of doctoring back in 1921 is recorded in a framed schedule of minimum fees which became effective July 1, 1921 in Shoshone County after a regular meeting of the Shoshone County medical Association. The schedule was recently donated to the Coeur d'Alene Mining Museum by Dr. E. J. Fitzgerald and is an "eye-opener" to those who bemoan the loss of the "good old days."

Signed by pioneer county doctors, the late Dr. W. C. Lindsay of Kellogg and the late Dr. James R. Bean of Wallace, the schedule carries a complete rundown of charges made in 1921 from the simplest procedure to the radical mastectomy.

Even with today's sophisticated equipment. an x-ray. providing two views of the spine and pelvis, costs $25, while back in 1921 it was $7.50, or more than double the average day's wage.

Group insurance didn't come into effect in Shoshone county until the late 1940's and even a two dollar office fee was more than most people could afford.

Childbearing, if you are fortunate enough to have a normal delivery, and these often took place in the home or in a maternity home, cost around $45.

But there were some advantages for the patient who could afford them, back in 1921. Transportation was at a premium then and the doctor often went to the patient rather than the patient going to the doctor.

The schedule shows suggested rates for calls to far flung areas such as Tamarack, Delta, Murray and Prichard. Mileage had to be taken into account in summing up the tab.

The record has a footnote indicating all doctors were at liberty to dispense with or reduce fees in certain circumstances.

House calls, made during the day, cost an average of $3. Night calls, from 10 p.m. until 7 a.m., could run from $5 to $10.

True, hospitalization costs have soared, keeping pace with today's inflation. But according to the 1921 record, a visit to your doctor now is probably one of the best bargains around.

1973

In 1891, miners were clamoring for a suitable hospital in Wallace. Representatives of their union traveled to Missoula, Mont. where they met with two Sisters of Charity of Providence who agreed to build a $30,000 hospital in Wallace. In July, 1892, the structure was dedicated. At the time, it had no equal in the state of Idaho and was comparable to any hospital in the country. The handsome four-story building had a Mansard roof and a frontage of 100 feet, not including the verandas. The structure took just one year to complete.

The Murray Sun of March 25, 1893, had this to say about the new Providence Hospital:

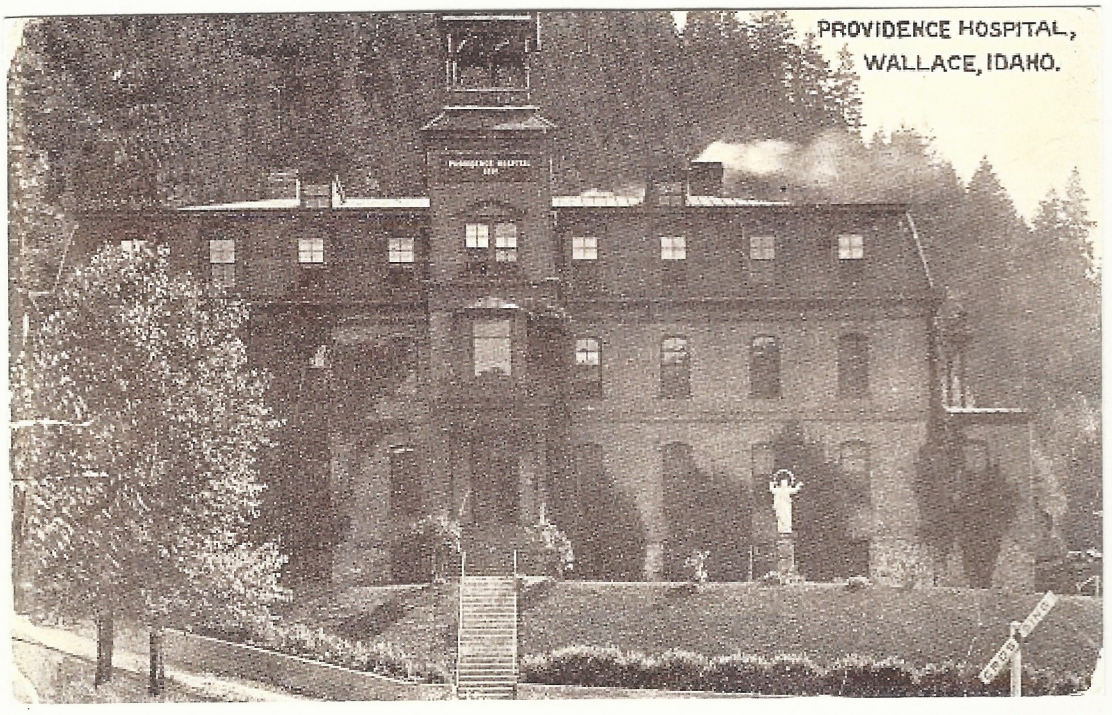
The origin of this hospital was the miners' union. It has become an imperative necessity. Sickness was prevalent, accidents numerous, and there was no place to take proper care of the unfortunates under their direction. The large membership of the unions justified the hospital, and in 1891, it was put under way. The generous offer of the people of Wallace was accepted, and the site located.

This created serious opposition in Wardner, which town also wanted the hospital, and the friction between the factions led to the outbreak of the strike in 1898. The miners, however, ignored the Wardner feud, and a temporary hospital was established in Wallace and arrangements made to erect a $10,000 building. This being the agreement made with the citizens of Wallace. The miners, through the conduct of the temporary hospital, for seven months, found that it was almost impossible to make a success of it.

Several meetings of the executive committee were held and it was seriously proposed to give up the entire project and let each union take care of its own unfortunates. Then it was decided to enlist the aid of the sisters of mercy, and accordingly three sisters, including Sister Joseph, the present Lady Superior of the hospital, came to the Coeur d'Alenes on a tour of inspection and decided to accept the offer. The citizens committee of Wallace transferred the agreement of the sisters.

At first only a temporary building was erected, a large, two-story frame structure. Finally, after numerous vexation delays, work was commenced on the new brick building, pledging to cost $35,000 and this is now a reality, turned over a deed for the ground and water privileges. cont. next page

SUN 10/10/06



1910

BS B338-1 (259-2) \Providence Hospital – Altar – Wallace 1947

Early days in the mining district

At left is the Providence Hospital in Wallace taken in 1932. This historic building survived the 1910 fire, and was finally torn down about 15-20 years ago. The hospital was operated by the Sisters of Charity of Providence, and there never was a transient turned away who was in need of food or assistance, according to Albert Pabst, Silverton, who submitted both photos this week.

Rita's and the little adjacent convent closed in 1971 because of a shortage of teachers, and in 1974 the sisters turned the DeSmet mission school over to the Indians who, to this day, still run it.

When the sisters prepared to leave DeSmet, Tribal Chairman Bernard J. LaSarte wrote: "Our sadness at the sisters leaving the Mary Immaculate School at DeSmet cannot be expressed in words. Our sense of loss can only be expressed only by looking into the mirror of the past.

"Before there were railroads or highways, these dedicated sisters came across the continent to our reservation. In the school they built, their first students were our parents and grandparents. Since then for 98 years, their outpouring of love and Christian service has touched and changed the lives of all our members."

Tribal Chief LaSarte addressed the sisters when he said "With bells and words and hands you have called us a million times to pray, to love and learn. We call to you now to tell you in the words of (Chief) Seltice--'You will be with us always.'"

The Sisters of Providence are still with those who need them throughout the northwest in hospitals, schools, homes for the elderly and others. Besides their many missions in the United States, they have missions in Canada, Haiti, Egypt, Chile, Argentina and Africa. But the northwest United States was their first challenge. Nor surprisingly, therefore, many of the young women who became sisters grew up in this part of the country, some, in fact, from Wallace and the area surrounding it.

"Caritas Christ Urget Nos."

The Sisters of Providence motto, which means "The charity of Christ urges us," was the basis of the mission that resulted in their respon se, in 1891, to the needs of the people of Wallace to run the town's hospital. They are part of the past that Wallace shares with the people of Idaho — the prayers they have prayed, the sights they have seen, the struggles and hardships they have endured, the things they have experienced together.

VIEW AT WALLACE

Providence Hospital

This is how the Providence Hospital at Wallace looked in 1892. Built at a cost of $35,000 by the Sisters of Charity of Providence, it was described as having no equal in the State of Idaho and was comparable to any hospital in the country.

The Murray Sun of March 25, 1893, had this to say about the hospital:

"The building is located on a block in the eastern portion of Wallace. It is substantially built of brick with granite foundation. It is practically four stories high, as the basement is lofty and as pleasant as any of the upper three stories. All the stories are hard finished and divided into large wards and single rooms which are as cheerful as it is possible to make them. The hallways are broad and stairways of easy grade, and a hydraulic elevator is always in operation. Every modern convenience has been introduced, including hot air furnaces, dumb waiters, electric lights, etc. The capacity of the hospital is about 125 patients." (Photo from Bernard-Stockbridge collection courtesy of Wallace Public Library.)

Fire narrowly missed hospital

By DOMINIC CROLLA
for the News Press

Editor's note: this is the final part of this two-part story on the Silver Valley's old Providence Hospital.

Sister Joseph said she tried by using signs to demonstrate how serious the fire was and pointed to flames on the nearby hills through the window. The men decided to leave, finally, but the train was gone by this time so they were stranded, along with Sister Joseph.

Shortly after the train's departure, the sisters on board called everyone by name, only to discover that Sister Joseph was not on board. They wanted to stop the train to go back for her, but the conductor refused, maintaining it was too dangerous. There was fire on the tracks and every so often the train would stop so the flames could be extinguished before proceeding. All the way from Wallace to Missoula, the sisters sat in the train's coal bin.

Sister Joseph's miracle came when she realized the train had gone off without her. Not knowing what to do other than pray for help, the good sister found the help she sought. The flames of the fire were less than a block away from the hospital by this time. A physician, checking to see that everyone was out of danger, found Sister and quickly took her to the back of the hospital where the hospital's engineer, "who spoke good French," was hitching two frightened horses to a wagon. Sister Joseph, the physician, the engineer and the three patients left in the wagon.

The fire raged for hours round the town, threatening Providence Hospital and Our Lady of Lourdes Academy, the school founded by the sisters in 1906, and other buildings. Several large oil tanks exploded in the nearby foundry and for some time the hospital disappeared in a cloud of smoke and flames. But when the air cleared and the dust settled, the hospital was found to be intact. The school was untouched also. About 80 lives were lost in the infamous Wallace fire, as well as about 40 homes.

Providence Hospital existed for 75 years, finally closing in 1967 because it was unable to stay abreast of the changes that were occurring in medicine and the standards that were being enforced by the Idaho State Board of Health. The sisters were unable to assume the financial obligation of building a new hospital. The citizens of Wallace were asked to vote on the formation of an Eastern Shoshone County Hospital District in 1968, and though the continued services of the Sisters of Providence were requested, the sisters were unable to accept.

Our Lady of Lourdes Academy closed in 1971 and the building was renovated for an apartment complex for the elderly and handicapped.

The Sisters of Providence left their stamp on northern Idaho. The story of these determined sisters is the story of courage and a strong desire to serve mankind. None of them would know just how their numbers would grow and in what direction their mission would take them. In all, there would be five institutions in Idaho begun by the sisters--Providence Hospital and Our Lady of Lourdes Academy in Wallace, St. Rita's School and a convent in Kellogg, and the Convent of Mary Immaculate in DeSmet. St.

Sisters of Providence

Hospital served early miners well

By DOMINIC CROLLA
for the News Press

Editor's note: Part two of this historic account will appear in Tuesday's News Press.

WALLACE — Over the rugged mountains they came--at first on horseback, sometimes on foot, sometimes by boat, and in later years on trains, these women of the cloth, these women whom Indians came to describe as Black Robes.

They were the Sisters of Charity of Providence, a small community of Catholic nuns who, not so many months before, had traveled from their native Quebec in Canada to the northwest United States to spread the Gospel teachings of Christ far from the comforts of home and family.

Madame Emilie Gamelin established the order in Montreal, Canada after the death of her husband and three children. By 1843, six other women were working with Madame Gamelin in caring for sik and elderly people. That same year, Bishop Bourget of Montreal performed the ceremony that made the Sisters of Charity of Providence a reality.

Strong in spirit and determined to carry out God's will, the sisters traveled throughout the northwest establishing missions in the form of hospitals for the care of the sick and the dying, and schools for the development and education of young minds.

Throughout the northwest their institutions stand today as monuments to their tremendous spirit--Sacred Heart Medical Center in Spokane, the College of Great Falls in Montana, St. Patrick Hospital in Missoula, Montana; St. Mary Medical Center in Walla Walla, Washington. The list goes on and on; everywhere they went they were asked to stay.

It was no surprise, therefore, that the sisters were asked to come to Wallace in 1891 to help the miners of the Coeur d'Alene district, who had settled there after the gold rush, to establish a much-needed hospital. The miners pledged their support for the hospital and each member of the union agreed to a $1-a-month donation.

When it opened, the tiny facility was appropriately named Providence Hospital. The local newspaper described it as "just plain solid western American.... much thought for comfort, little for adornment."

Humble though it might have been by today's standards, the brick, four-story Providence Hospital was adequate to the needs of the community it served--mostly miners and their families. The building was designed by the same architect who, almost 10 years earlier, had designed St. Patrick Hospital in Missoula. Naturally, the two hospitals were look-alikes from the outside but different inside. Providence Hospital on the first floor had seven private rooms, parlors, a dispensary, a surgical suite, and an altar. On the second and third floors, there were more private rooms and wards. In a wing off the back of the building were a kitchen and apartments for the staff. There were 10 bathrooms, 10 water closets, and an elevator powered by water brought by pipe a quarter of a mile, from Spring Creek.

True to the founding purposes of the hospital, three of its first patients were miners--casualties of the bloody, July 1892 confrontation at Gem. The two union and one non-union men were, as one report put it, "dead on arrival or shortly thereafter."

Stories abound about the sisters who struggled in those early days to serve the Wallace community, but one that captures th imagination most concerns Sister Joseph Antioch who, at 22 years of age, only months after becoming a nun, arrived in Wallace and was quickly faced with an urgent need for a miracle.

Written reports in the archives of the Sisters of Providence in Spokane and elsewhere would convince you that Sister Joseph's prayers were answered and she got her miracle.

French-speaking Sister Joseph, unable to speak any English, arrived in Wallace in April, 1910, the year of the great forest fire that threatened the town and resulted in evacuation of the inhabitants. The fire occurred August 20.

In her memoirs she wrote: "The weather was very dry. We had no rain for weeks. Toward the end of July and the beginning of August, the sky was dark and thick with smoke. We could feel the forest fire coming nearer and nearer."

Ashes dropped on the roofs and porches of the homes for weeks, but this did not frighten the people of Wallace because they believed that fire never worked downhill. As a result of this belief, the townsfolk took no precautions and were caught unprepared when a strong wind caused the flames to rapidly descend on the town. There was panic, Sister Joseph said later, and everyone was forced to evacuate.

As the danger became more intense, it was decided to remove the patients from the hospital.

"To help us in our distress," she said, "the Northern Pacific Railway employees managed to bring a caboose and a coach on the track in front of the hospital. In less than 15 minutes, the chaplain, the sisters, the patients, the employees and everybody else were aboard the train en route to Missoula. All, except my poor self. Like Moses who was in the cellar when the lights went out, I had gone to the basement to try and save three old gentlemen patients who did not seem to realize the danger they were in. The county physician tried to persuade them to go on the train with the others, but without success. So he left them, as they preferred not to be disturbed."

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1909
BS X182a (371-7)

WB-Phsp-ne-Cc

Miner's Union Urged Hospital Construction

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"This created serious opposition in Wardner, which town also wanted the hospital, and the friction between the factions led to the outbreak of the strike in 1892. The miners, however, ignored the Wardner feud, and a temporary hospital was established in Wallace and arrangements made to erect a $10,000 building, this being the agreement made with the citizens of Wallace. The miners, through the conduct of the temporary hospital, for seven months, found that it was almost impossible to make a success of it.

"Several meetings of the executive committee were held and it was seriously proposed to give up the entire project and let each union take care of its own unfortunates. Then it was decided to enlist the aid of the sisters of mercy, and accordingly three sisters, including Sister Joseph, the present Lady Superior of the hospital, came to the Coeur d' Alenes on a tour of inspection and decided to accept the offer. The citizens committee of Wallace transferred the agreement of the sisters.

"At first only a temporary building was erected, a large, two-story frame structure. Finally, after numerous vexatious delays, work was commenced on the new brick building, pledged to cost $35,000, and this is now a reality. turned over a deed for the ground and water privileges.

"The building is located on a block in the eastern portion of Wallace. It is substantially built of brick with granite foundation. It is practically four stories high, as the basement is lofty and as pleasant as any of the upper three stories. All the stories are hard finished and divided into large wards and single rooms which are as cheerful as it is possible to make them. The hallways are broad and stairways of easy grade and a hydraulic elevator is always in operation. Every modern convenience has been introduced, including hot air furnaces, dumb waiters, electric lights, etc. The capacity of the hospital is about 125 patients."

BS X182b (371-8) (Wallace (02 Providence Hospital 1909)

(w) (Similar to B467)

2

(w)

BS B210-3 (258-7) Providence Hospital 1910

BS B210-1 (259-1) Providence Hospital (06) 1910

BS B280-2 (258-5) Providence Hospital 4/30/05

BS B280-1 (258-1) Providence Hospital 4/30/05

BS B465 (258-3) Providence Hospital

BS B508 (259-1) Providence Hospital, Wallace

Providence Archives SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Temporary Building
Providence Hospital, Wallace, Idaho.

WALLACE, IDAHO
LOOKING N.W.

Providence Archives SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Providence Archives, Seattle
Image #79.A1.005

Providence Archives SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Providence Archives SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

1900

Providence Archives SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

1901

HISTORYofIDAHO.cc
From the Mike Fritz Collecti

Providence Archives, Seattle
Image #79.A1.013

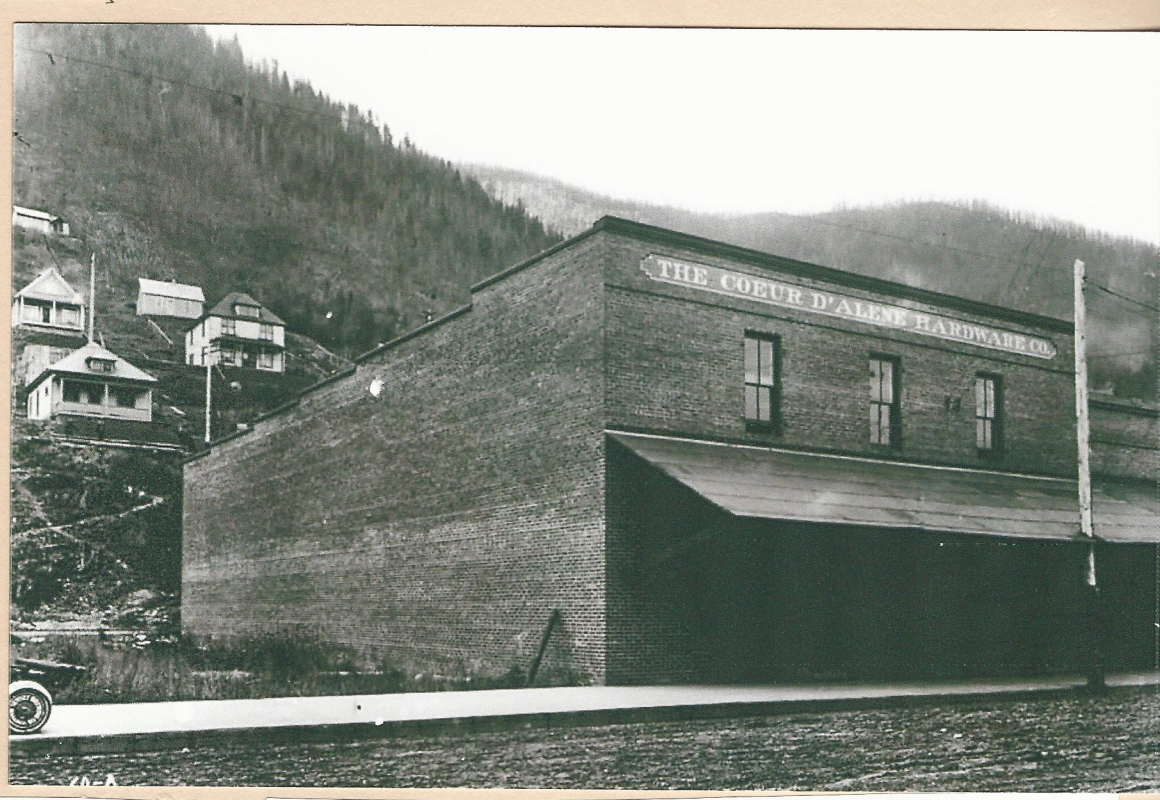
LAUNDRY BUILDING AND ROOT CELLAR-LOOKING SOUTHEAST

Buena Vista Heights —and— Providence Hospital

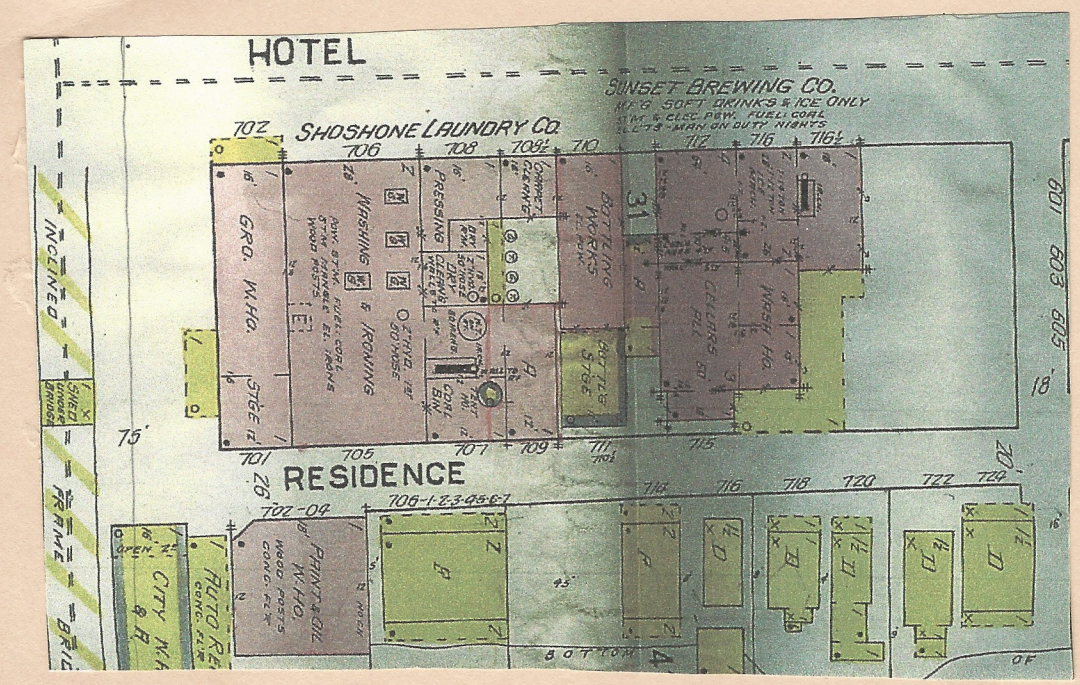
BS X 060b (354-8) Wallace l(04) Coeur d'Alene Hardware 1911

BS B336-1 (311-1) Sunset Brewery (02) – Wallace, 1947

BS A335c (310-10) Sunset Brewery (01) 1947



BS X 060a (354-6) Wallace (02) Coeur d'Alene Hardware 1911


HOTEL
SUNSET BREWING CO.
SHOSHONE LAUNDRY CO.
RESIDENCE
INCLINED
FRAME
GRO. W.HO.
WASHING & IRONING
PRESSING
BOTTLING WORKS
CELLARS
WASH HO.
PAINT & OIL W.HO.
CITY W.H.
AUTO RE
BOTTOM
OF

BS B362-2 (24-6) Elks Roundup Parade, 1946

BS B152-4 (113-6) Elks Roundup (19), 5–26 -1924

T - 34 - 9 Sunset Mercantile Parade, 1934

BS C004d (361-3) Wallace (02)- Forest Fire –Brewery 1910

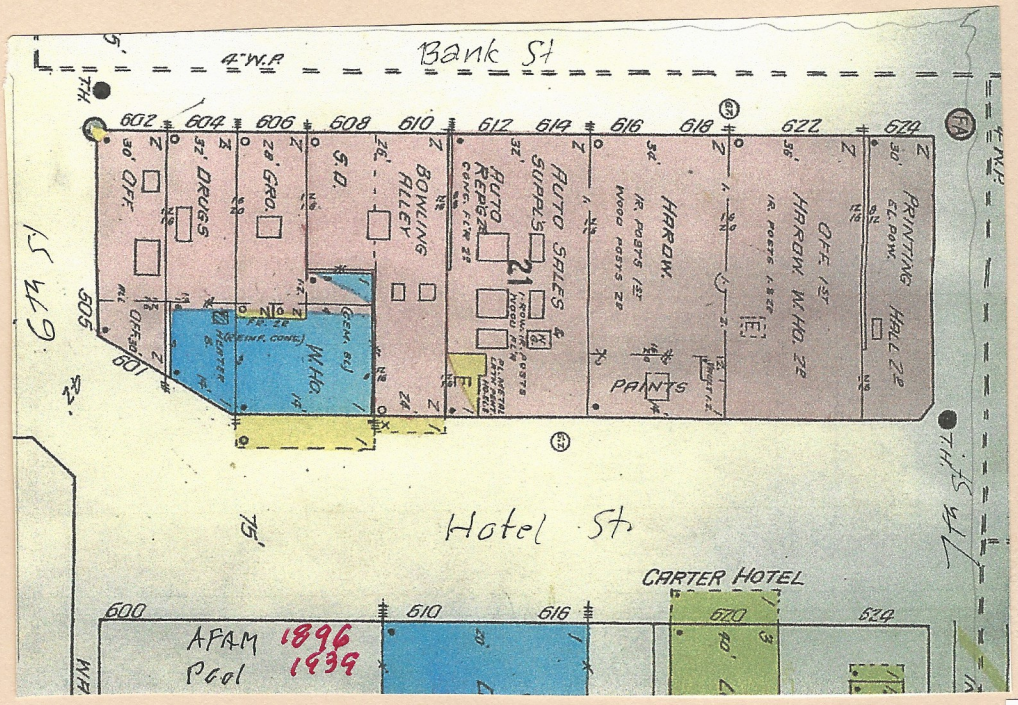
BS X286b (364-10) Wallace –(02) Laundry 1910

1910

1905

BS A268 (311-8) Sunset Brewery (01) 5/31/05

BS X287 (365-1) Wallace (03) Laundry 1910



BS B458 (73-4) Carter House

Mr. Carter came to Wallace in 1886 and established a sawmill on the spot upon which is now being erected the new court house. About the first work this mill turned out was lumber for the Carter house, which Mr. Carter erected during the winter of that year. That building, with a large addition that had later been built, was burned in the great Wallace fire of 1896.

Mr. Carter invested heavily in Wallace town lots, securing the block upon which his mill was located, the half block occupied by his hotel and all of block 22, one of the most valuable sections of the city. When the town was "jumped" in 1888 this block had few buildings on it, and Mr. Carter's title to the ground came into question along with the rest of the townsite. He made a stubborn fight in the courts for the property, the litigation lasting for years, and block 22 became almost as famous in the courts as the Sixteen to One mine did afterwards. The final decision was against Mr. Carter's claim. His other property was held by improvements. A few months ago he sold the Carter house property to Pat Gearon, which was his last interest in this city.

T - 37 - 63 Marching Band – Back to School Parad, 1937

BS X593a (353-5) Wallace – Coeur d'Alene Foundry 1916

BS X593b (353-6) Wallace -Coeur d'Alene Foundry 1916

Masonic Opera House — 1900

Located at the site of the present Wallace swimming pool, the Masonic Opera House was a major entertainment center in the Valley for nearly 20 years.

Constructed in 1896 by the Wallace Masonic Lodge, this four-story structure burned to the ground in 1915.

With a seating capacity of 700, many of the old stars of the "Golden Age" of the theater trod the boards of the Opera House, making Wallace the best show town between Butte and Spokane during its day.

When a show came to town, a special train was made up to bring residents of Kellogg, Burke and Mullan to attend the performance.

One of the interesting stories of the early days was that a local police officer tried to stop a man from smoking at a performance and the man got up, walked outside and without any warning shot the policeman!

Another practice of those days involved the show company staging a parade through town, much like an early day circus, to advertise the evening show.

For a number of years the Opera House was also used as a court room for jury trials. This practice lasted until the present Shoshone County Court House was constructed in 1906.

The Masonic Lodge, as owners of the building, had their lodge room upstairs in the Opera House.

Erection of a Masonic Temple in 1896 was an event worthy of the originators of the project and the result creditable to the city of Wallace.

Shoshone Lodge No. 25 appointed a committee in May for building a combination temple and opera house. The resultant organization was known as "Masonic Building Association, Ltd Estimated cost of building was $7,000, one-half of which was pledged by members of the association. Bonds of $25.00 at 6% interest in ten years were issued for the remainder.

The committee consisted of: A.B. Campell, Chairman; F.F. Johnson, Secretary; George Steward, E.H. Moffit and L.W. Hutton.

The Temple was dedicated January 1, 1897 with appropriate Masonic ceremonies by members of Shoshone Lodge No. 25, Chapter, O.E.S. and several officers of the Grand Lodge of Idaho.

Mostly Spokane talent was used for its' erection. It was erected by Huber and Hueller, plastering by John Coleman, heating by Griffiths Heating Co., painting and interior decorating by John McFarlane, scenery painted by Herman Ludcke, stage mechanism under the direction of F. Thomson. Electrical appliances by E.C. Morrow of Wallace. Prusse and Zittel of Spokane were the architects. Total cost was $20,000.

Seating capacity was 660. The stage is 58' x 28' x 45'. There are seven exits, toilet rooms, galleries and dressing rooms. The electrical plant consisted if 14 circuits.

The second floor is divided into a lodge room, banquet hall, kitchen, and paraphernalia rooms. Nearly all fraternal societies convene here. At present, the hall is utilized as a court room.

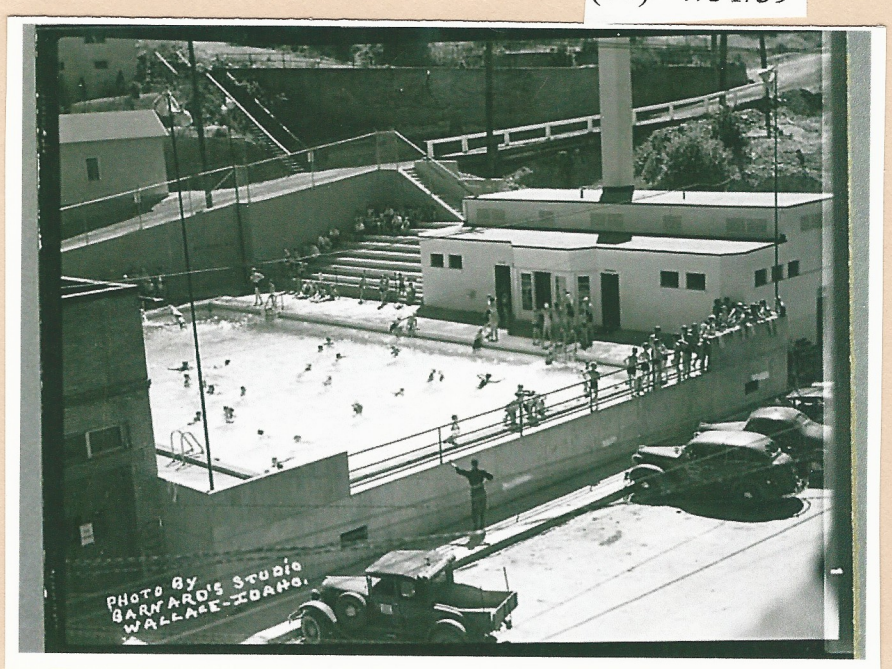
"An illustrated History of North Idaho, 1903" page 1032

The Temple burned on July 1, 1915.

BS B476 (242-4) Opera House Fire 7/1/15

BS B214-3 (380-4) Wallace – Community Swimming Pool (06) 7/31/39

BS B292 (317-3) Swimming Pool (03) 4/29/45



BS B212-2 (379-10) Wallace – Community Swimming Pool (02)

BS B214-1 (380-2) Wallace – Community Swimming Pool (04) 7/31/39

Colonel Wallace Founded City In 1884

Gold First Attracted Settlers, But City Now Depends on Silver

The history of Wallace dates from the spring of 1884 when a small settlement sprang up known as Placer Center. Colonel W. R. Wallace, after whom the city was named, came to the district from Portland, Oregon in 1883 and established claims at Nine Mile, Placer Creek and Canyon Creek. He made his first headquarters at Kingston, but later moved to Evolution, the present site of Osburn.

Colonel Wallace met David C. McKissick on May 6, 1884 and together with several others built a cabin on the site of Placer center. The party plotted the ground and established the general lay of the city.

It was during the year 1884 that lead ore was found at the Tiger and Poorman camps. Following the discovery placer mining ceased and prospecting began. In the same year Colonel Wallace interested several Portland men in building a lead mill at Placer Center.

By 1887 Placer Center had grown to such an extent that Colonel Wallace deemed that the time was right for city government. Following a citizen's meeting the Colonel was elected mayor and the town named Wallace after him.

An attorney at the meeting presented a pamphlet of ordinances and because it was getting late they were adopted without reading. One ordinance prohibited a cow from wandering in the streets unattended.

In 1887 stores and buildings were being erected at an astoundrate. The Press-Times Building went up, the Steward Drug store went up, Wallace's first bank was established and Harry White and Charley Bender opened their first store.

School Opens in 1887

A school was opened in a log building on the corner of Cedar and Third Street only after County Superintendent Hammel had agitated for a considerable time about opening a school. Miss Annie Angel was the first teacher.

Hammel had appointed a Board of Trustees for a school district which included Osburn, Wallace, Burke and Mullan. At this time fifty children lived within the district's boundary, but only 15 were near Wallace. Here school continued for one year.

The "log shack" was finally exchanged for a frame building between Fifth and Sixth Streets. In 1889 the trustees of the school district erected a building for school purposes which was subsequenly converted into a residence.

In June, 1892 the trustees purchased six lots for $1,750 on which they built a $10,210 two-story brick building which is the present Jr. high building. During the spring of 1901 an annex added to the original edifice.

From this institution graduated the first class in the history of the Coeur d' Alenes. The date was May 17, 1895 and the exercises were held at the Methodist-Episcopal Church under the direction of C. W. Vance, well-known local educator. Graduates were: Myrta Howes, Nina Hogan, Katie Hanley, Katie Baldwin and Luneti Worstell.

During this era entertainment for the area's citizenry was centered in two combination theaters.

Patent Issued

On June 11, 1892, a townsite patent for the Wallace location was issued to John L. Dunn, John B. Cameron, George P. White, Henry E. Howes and Thomas A. Helm, trustees of Wallace, for the north half of the northeast quarter of section 34, township 48, north range 4, east Boise meridian, containing eighty acres.

On July 12, 1892, was filed the original town plat, surveyed by J. M. Potter. Additions, preceding and subsequent to the filing of the plat were: Mountain View, Oct. 24. 1890; Knob Hill, June 3, 1891; Sunnyside, July 11, 1895; Huttons, Oct. 1, 1891; Teal's, Oct. 14, 1893; Park, June 15, 1899.

Wallace of 1889

Here's how Idaho Governor Stevenson described the city of Wallace in 1889:

"The town of Wallace, one thousand population, is situated in a beautiful basin of the South Fork Valley, at the junction of Nine Mile, Placer and Canyon creeks, and is the supply depot of the great mining interests of these gulches. It is the railway transfer point of all the tributaries of the upper south fork and has many well supplied and substantial business houses in every branch of trade.

"It has two first-class hotels and an able and enterprising triweekly paper, the Wallace Free Press. Wallace will more than double in population the coming year from the fact of its situation and selection as the division terminus of the through railroad, now building toward Missoula, Mont."

The earliest pioneer in Wallace, in a business sense, was Alexander D. McKinlay, who arrived there April 16, 1885, accompanied by Peter J. Holohan, his partner. Mr. McKinlay recalled that he was obligated to cross the swampy area of Cedar Street by leaping from log to log and stump to stump in order to pass over dry shod.

In 1886, Howes and King located in "Placer Center," and opened a general store in a log building, having purchased the grocery gusiness of McKinlay and Holohan.

E. D. Carter, the same year, erected the first sawmill, which did a rushing business. The initial drug store was opened by E. A. Sherwin, and the first hardware concern by J. R. Marks, William Hart and E. H. Moffitt, whose pioneer institution became the Coeur d' Alene Hardware Co., now known as The Coeur d'-Alenes Company.

John Cameron arrived in the winter of 1886-7 and became the proprietor of the original saloon on the townsite.

The first business lot purchased from Col. Wallace was bought by E. D. Carter, in 1886, on which he erected a frame hotel, known as the Carter House.

The first livery and transfer business was controlled by Southerland and White. In 1887 Williams S. Haskins arrived from Kingston with a fair stock of general merchandise. Subsequently he disposed of his goods and business to O. C. Otterson.

First Newspaper

The Dunn Brothers, A. J. and J. L., were the pioneer editors and newspaper owners in Wallace, their first venture being the Wallace Free Press. This plant they sold out and placed the Miner in the field in the fall of 1890.

The Murray Sun of Dec. 4, 1886, gave this description of the bustling young city of Wallace:

"The town of Wallace is more the holding its own in the way of solid and rapid improvement. One of the finest, if not the largest blocks in the Coeur d' Alenes is now in the course of erection by Col. Wallace. It is 75x80 feet in size. The ground floor will contain three spacious apartments finished in the very best manner, and the second will be devoted to a large public hall. Carter's sawmill cannot supply the demand for lumber. Flint's Hotel is to be enlarged. George and Human, of Delta, have bought two choice lots and intend building on them.

Charles Seelig has purchased a location with a view of building a brewery thereon. Three saloons are doing a flourishing business. The work of clearing Main St. is being pushed with vigor. The use of giant powder is clearing the town of stumps."

Among the business houses in Wallace in 1890 were these:

Hotels: Carter House, E. C. Carter, proprietor; the Idaho, N. R. Penny; the Crazy Horse, Simmett and Webster; Hanley House; American House, George H. Heller; Michigan House, Charles Mehl.

Liveries: Sutherland and White, Red Front, McDonald and Johnson.

Clothing Houses: The O.K. Julius Kohn, manager; the Colorado, Sam Heller, prop.

Restaurants: The Cedar Street, Mesdames Hogan and Place props.; the Frankfurt.

City transfer: Paul F. Smith, William H. Otto.

Jeweler: Eli Ritchott.

Meat Markets: Silver Belt, Barger and Sears, props.; Follet and Harris.

Hardware: Holley, Mason Marks and Co.

Furniture and Undertaking: William Worstell

Bank: Bank of Wallace, Charles Hussey, prop, C. M. Hall, cashier.

Ice: Carl Mallon

Dry Goods: Mrs. A. A. Schofield; Galland Brothers; Chicago Beehive.

Blacksmith: James Hennessey

Real Estate: N. Witner.

Bakeries: City Bakery, Muir and Dicks, props.; Wallace, Woods Keats; Bank Street Bakery, Paul Herlinger and Co.

Tin Shop: K. B. Sauter, prop.

Photography: T. N. Barnard's Studio.

Lawyers: Walter A. Jones and J. C. Harkness; Henry S. Gregory; W. B. Hayburn; A. L. Dunn.

Building Contractors: Fuller & Warren.

Cigars and Tobacco: W. H. Leghorn and Brother.

Sash and Door factory: H. Wood

Painters: McFadden and Langrell.

News Stand: Tabor and Vinos.

Harness Shop: J. M. Carmelius.

Justice of the Peace: A. E. Angel.

Doctors: U. T. Campbell, A. Boston.

Engineers: W. Clayton Miller; George R. Trask.

Grocers: White & Bender; Howes and King.

Tailors: Pfister and Wassenberg

Wholesale Liquors: D. S. McKissick.

Brewery: Carl Mallon.

Street Lighting: Wallace Manufacturing; Electric and Water Co.

Newspapers: The Wallace Press and The Wallace Miner.

Bottling Works: Staley and Zweifel.

Harness and Saddlery: J. M. Carmelius.

The saloons in Wallace at that period numbered 27.

Railroad Comes

On Saturday, Sept. 10, 1887, the first railroad to reach Wallace was completed to this point. It was a narrow gauge line, exploited by D. C. Corbin and associates of New York City. A depot, 24x80 feet, was constructed and regular trains were running to Wallace on Sept. 19, 1889. This road was subsequently sold to the Northern Pacific Co., washed out and abandoned in 1890.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Co. ran its initial train from Missoula to Wallace in August, 1890. In 1900 a new roundhouse, with capacity to accommodate six engines, replaced an inferior structure. On Dec. 29, 1901, the company's officials first occupied the new depot, described as an elegant brick and concrete edifice located on Sixth St., on the north bank of the South Fork of the Coeur d' Alene river.

On Dec. 9, 1889, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. had its first train in from Tekoa to Wallace, the terminus of the Tekoa division.

Banking History

Unsettled conditions in 1893-4 reacted upon all of the banking centers of the Coeur d' Alenes, but in Wallace the recovery was rapid and financial loss far below average.

The Coeur d' Alene Bank of Wallace filed articles of incorporation on Jan. 2, 1891. Directors were John A. Finch, Amos B. Campbell, Patrick Clark, Charles M. Hall and Joseph K. Clark. In 1893 the bank changed hands, going to George B. McAulary and Van B. DeLashmitt, who also owned the Miners' Exchange in Wardner. In April, 1893 the bank asked for a receiver, attributing the cause of failure to bad bebts, universal hard times and closing down of important mines.

In Dec., 1890, the Bank of Wallace closed its doors, subsequent to a run on its funds.

The First National Bank of Wallace was organized Aug. 8, 1892, with capital of $50,000. Officers were F. F. Johnson, pres.; Henry White, Vice Pres.; Horace M. Davenport, cashier; Charles W. O'Neil, R. R. Neill, Richard White, C. E. Bender and F. F. Johnson, directors.

The State Bank of Commerce, successor to the Bank of Commerce, which was organized in 1901, came into existence May 1, 1903. It was officered by Bennett F. O'Neil, pres.; Maurice H. Hare cashier; Thomas L. Greenough, vice pres.; and Charles Z. Seelig, assistant cashier. Directors were Thomas L. Greenough, Albert Burch, Ewen McIntosh, August Paulson, G. Scott Anderson Maurice H. Hare and Bernard F. O'Neil.

Masoic Temple Built

Erection of the Masonic Temple in 1896 was a noteworthy even in Wallace. Shoshone Lodge No 25, AF&AM, appointed a committee in May of that year to arrange for the building of a combination temple and opera house. Total cost of the building was $20,000 Seating capacity of the opera house was 660. The second floo was divided into a lodge room banquet hall and kitchen.

Nearly all of the fraternal societies of Wallace used the hall at that timt and it was also utlized as a court room.

The Wallace Public Librar opened in Dec., 1902, near the corner of Sixth and Bank Streets The Rev. J. B. Orr, pastor of the Congregational church, was the chief organizer of the library and donated his services as librarian. Contributions of books flowed in and the coal dealers of the city furnished heat for the building gratitiously.

Church History

The primary church organization in Wallace history was the Episcopalian, the Southern Methodists coming next, followed by the Methodist Episcopalians, the Catholics, Congregationalists, and Baptists.

The Trinity Episcopal church was established in 1890. Pastors included Rev. Freeman Daughters and Rev. George E. Graves. The latter also held services in Wardner, Mullan and Burke.

The Congregational church was organized in 1898 with the Rev. J. B. Orr as pastor. Previous to that date, Rev. Jonathan Edwards at that time of Wardner, came occasionally to Wallace and preached for the Congregationalists, as did Rev. Samuel Green state Sunday School supt. of Wash Services were held in the Masonic Temple and later a new church was built at the corner of Fourth and Cedar Streets. Rev. Or preached at Kellogg on alternate Sundays.

Organization of the Methodis Episcopal church dates from Sept., 1894, when Rev. J. W Craig, appointed to Wardner, Wallace, and at intervals to Murray Kingston, Gem and Burke, held services in Wallace. He was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Selkirk in 1895. Following Selkirk came Rev R. W. Moore, Jr., Rev. M. F Brown, Rev. H. M. Hobbs in the early church hisotry.

The Catholic church of Wallace was dedicated by Bishop Blorieu on Oct. 20, 1896, the second church organization of that denomination in the county. Father Keyzer was the first clergyman in charge the church at the corner of Pi and Second streets. Father Bec came to Wallace in 1897 and was assisted by Father Beauman. The pair also visited outlying missions of Wardner, Mullan and Burke.

Wallace turns 100

WALLACE — As previously announced, Wallace will celebrate its 100th birthday during Depot Days on Saturday.

Like most other communities in the district, Wallace was founded in 1884, but not incorporated until 1888. The Centennial was celebrated in 1884, the date the city was platted by Col. Wallace and D.C. McKissick.

In Kellogg's case, the original platting of that city was filed on July 1, 1893, but the city was not incorporated until 14 years later in 1907.

Wardner was named in 1886, was incorporated in 1891, but did not receive its city charter until ten years later.

Mullan was platted on August 4, 1888, but was not incorporated until 1904.

Wallace officially received its name following a citizens' meeting in 1887, called by Col. Wallace who deemed that the time was ripe for a city government and the name was changed from Placer Center.

According to historians, an attorney by the name of Ford presented a pamphlet of ordinances at the town meeting, and, the time being short, those ordinances were adopted as a whole, without reading. One of the ordinances prohibited cows from roaming the streets without an attendant.

It was during this year that the Dunn Brothers established the first newspaper in Wallace, The Wallace Free Press; Otterson built his first store on the site of the former Press-Times building; Huemann built and established a store; the first bank in Wallace was established; and White & Bender opened their first store. A school was also started in a log cabin on what is now known as Cedar Street with Miss Annie Angel teaching the first term of school.

Two combination theatres and a four-piece band were the principal amusements enjoyed by the citizens of Wallace during 1889. Differences between individuals were settled speedily and the coroner usually acted as referee in all disputes.

The town of Wallace was formally incorporated on May 2, 1888, the order being drawn by the office of the Clerk of the Board of the County Commissioners of Shoshone County, Idaho at Murray, then the county seat, consisting of 80 acres originally held by Col. W.R. Wallace.

The formal orders read as follows:

"An order relating to the incorporation of the town of Wallace, Idaho: On this 2nd day of May, A.D., 1888, we, the Board of County Commissioners of Shoshone County, Idaho Territory, (Idaho was not yet a state) in regular session declare and it is herby ordered that the petition filed this day by the citizens of the town of Wallace praying for incorporation of the said town and the appointment of W.R. Wallace, D.C. McKissick, Horace King, C.H. Hall, and C.W. Vedder as the First Board of Trustees, be granted...."

The formal lengthy legal description then followed, using various landmarks, including Placer Creek, the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River, Nine Mile Creek, the Old Mullan Wagon Road etc, noting that the town was 27 miles up the river from the Old Coeur d'Alene Mission.

The order creating Wallace was signed by Thomas E. McGalland, clerk of the Board of County Commissioners. At the first session of the Wallace Board of Trustees, W.R. Wallace was unanimously elected chairman of that board.

The trusteeship form of government continued until April, 1893. In March 1889, the elected trustees were C.W. Vedder, chairman; F.J. Heller, Norman G. King, Haskins, S. Heart.

On April 6, 1893, the government changed from a board of trustees to mayor and aldermen. W.S. Haskins was the first mayor, and aldermen were George Steward, P.F. Smith, H.G. King, G. Scott Anderson, James Gearon and Thomas F. Jameson.

Early-day mayors included Oscar Wallace, Jacob Lockman, Herman Rossi, T.N. Bernard, F. Frederick Smith, T.D. Conner, Hugh Toole, Walter H. Hanson, James H. Taylor. Charles R. Mowery, Homer G. Brown, W.H. Hendrick, J.H. Munson, Emil Pfister, L.E. Worstel.

Wallace was described in 1889 by Idaho Gov. Stevenson as follows: "The town of Wallace, 1,000 population, is situated in a beautiful basin of the South Fork Valley, at the junction of Nine Mile, Placer and Canyon creeks, and is the supply depot of the great mining interests of these gulches. It is the railway transfer point of all the tributaries of the upper South Fork and has many well supplied and substantial business houses in every branch of trade. It has two first-class hotels, several societies, good schools, and an able and entertaining tri-weekly paper, the Wallace Free Press. Wallace will more than double in population the coming year from the fact of its situation and selection as the division terminus of the through railroad, now building toward Missoula, Mont."

Wallace's Silver Years

By CHERYL LANDES

Wallace's location at the confluence of five major canyons made it a natural trading center for the rapidly expanding Coeur d'Alene Mining District. But the town's blessing was also a hindrance. The canyons, flanked by mountains covered in dense forests, were a paradise for bandits and robbers.

In 1884, Colonel W.R. Wallace, a Civil War veteran, built a cabin on an eighty-acre tract near the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene River in Idaho Territory to serve as his mining exploration headquarters. His hired hands used the land around the site as their base camp, and the community became known as Placer Center. But that changed when the colonel's wife arrived.

Lucy Wallace came to northern Idaho in 1885, accompanied by a dog, a bird, some cats, and chickens. She became postmistress in August 1886. After her appointment, she announced that the United States Post Office Department would not accept the name of Placer Center because it was too long. She wanted to name the town after her husband, but he objected, reasoning that there were too many towns called Wallace. Despite his opinion, Lucy completed the postal department slip, listing the post office in the colonel's name. The town has been called Wallace to this day.

University of Idaho Library, Moscow

Wallace, Idaho, circa 1887.

Within a year after Lucy submitted the application, Wallace's population grew to 500. News about gold and silver discoveries attracted drifting prospectors and unemployed men who settled there and wrote letters to their wives, asking them to come along and bring the children. That same year the town's first newspaper, the *Wallace Free Press*, printed its premier issue. It stated that the early history of Wallace was much too well-known to be described in print.

Wallace's location at the confluence of five major canyons made it a natural trading center for the rapidly expanding Coeur d'Alene Mining District. The town was also near the towns of Wardner, Davenport (later, Gem), Murray, Burke, and Mullan. In 1887, enough business existed in Wallace for a general store, sawmill, saloon, livery stable, boot and shoemaker, paint shop, dairy, and two butcher shops to operate. Even contractors, notaries public, a doctor, assayer, mineral surveyor, and justice of the peace were available. But the town's blessing was also a hindrance. The deep canyons, flanked by mountains covered in dense forests, were a paradise for bandits and robbers.

THE FIRST recorded robbery occurred on August 5, 1887. E.J. Catlett, a freighter, left Burke the preceding afternoon and camped near Glidden Summit. The next morning he awoke with intentions of going to Thompson Falls, but three highwaymen stopped him. Two of them held him at gunpoint while the third took his cash, a total of $135. The robbers escaped on the divide between Prospect and Canyon creeks and were never found.

Less than two weeks later, one highwayman robbed three men on the Murray-Thompson Falls road. The victims lost $540, two watches, a ring, and a package of currency belonging to the Bank of Murray, which contained $2,000. Although the Bank of Murray announced rewards of $100 for the robber and $500 for the return of the money, neither was ever found.

Such problems were solved as growing silver, lead, and zinc discoveries attracted railroad developers to the Coeur d'Alene Mining District. Ore could be shipped from the mines easier; local merchants could obtain goods from eastern

wholesale houses quicker; and personal travel would be much safer and faster.

On September 30, 1887, a large crowd greeted the first train on the new narrow-gauge railroad, which ran from the Mission of the Sacred Heart at Cataldo to Wallace. Rain that day did not dampen the celebration, which was originally scheduled outside. Speechmakers moved to the first floor of the Carter Hotel and a grand ball followed their orations.

More track was laid as more mines opened. The *Wallace Free Press* reported

that Davenport Mayor J.H. Jackson ran a first class saloon in that town and that all trains would stop fifteen minutes there for refreshments between Wallace and Burke, a seven-mile trip.

On December 11, 1887, the Coeur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company launched the steamer *Kootenai* on Lake Coeur d'Alene and the Coeur d'Alene River. That provided a route between the Mission of the Sacred Heart and Coeur d'Alene City. Designed to break ice in the winter, the vessel was equipped with a 480-horsepower engine and hydraulic steering from an eight-

foot screw wheel. All woodwork and machinery were done in Oregon, and assembly was completed on the lake.

Wallace was a rowdy town, but its residents also pitched in freely for a good cause. That happened with the town's first church. Shortly before the *Kootenai* started operation, Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, the Episcopal bishop for the territories of Idaho and Wyoming, went to Wallace to hold worship services. Before his arrival, posters carried the message, "The Bishop is coming. Let us all turn out and hear the

Bishop. Services in George and Human's Hall to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. Please leave your guns with the usher."

During the services, the bishop asked if the congregation would raise $1,000 to build a church. A Philadelphia resident, Lemuel Coffin, had already given the bishop a check for $500 on the condition that he raise the extra $1,000 to build a church in a western town. At the end of the service, the bishop happily found that about $600 was pledged.

The next day, two men asked the bishop to help them raise the rest of the

Author's Photo

Left: The First National Bank Building, one of Wallace's many historic buildings in the downtown business district.

money during the brief period before his train left. Within that time, they collected about $400 by cornering drinkers in saloons.

A local minister was available to conduct services. By September 1887, Wardner had grown enough to have a preacher, whom the town shared with the surrounding area. Upon learning the news, Dave Cox celebrated by opening a saloon at the corner of Sixth and Cedar in Wallace.

As more families moved to Wallace, a school became necessary. One opened on October 19, 1887, and fifteen children were expected to attend. May Peterson, a highly recommended teacher who had several years' experience on the Pacific Coast, was hired for a three-month term. Two days later, she was asked to resign. According to a newspaper report, her sudden termination resulted from "rumors . . . which were not calculated to raise her in the estimation of the public." One week later the newspaper announced that Miss Peterson and George Fitzgibbons were engaged. She resumed teaching after the wedding.

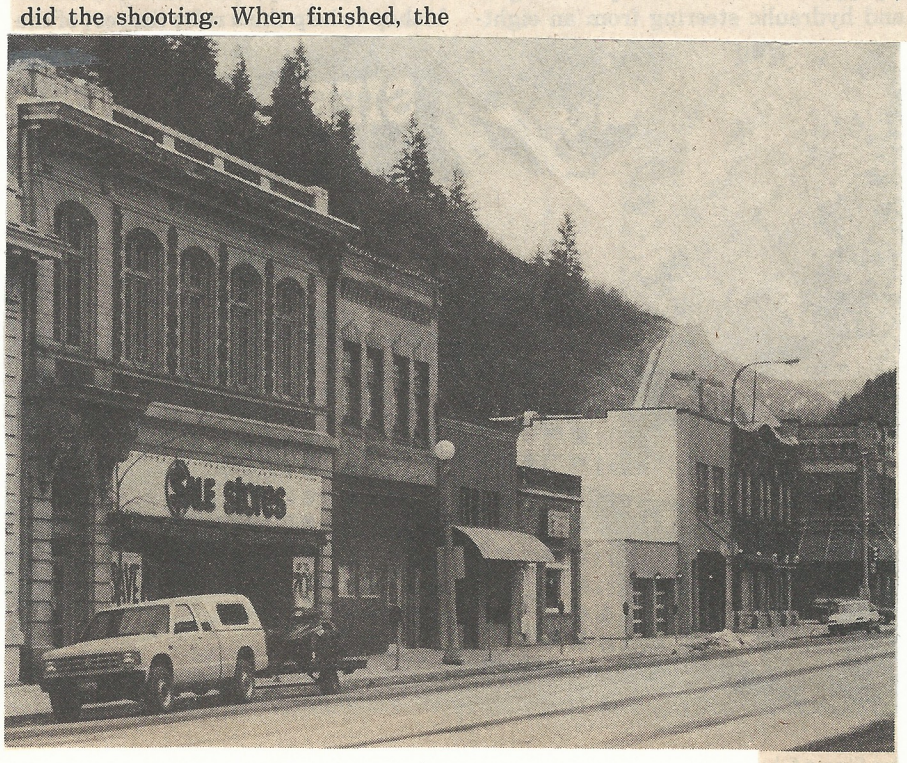
Holidays were important to Wallace residents, and everyone participated in one fashion or another. Dances, games, and home-cooked meals were part of the celebrations. A turkey shoot took place outside Wallace the day before Thanksgiving 1887. The *Free Press* carried the story: "A turkey's head was the mark, 60 yards the distance, and we are told that a dozen marksmen, more or less, did the shooting. When finished, the turkey's condition was no worse than when the engagement began. As a last resort, the turkey went off at a raffle." The newspaper suggested that a rifle team be organized.

Fourth of July celebrations were the grandest. In 1888 the biggest attractions were hourly thirty-foot balloon ascensions. Wallace also played a baseball game against Burke on a level field at the western end of Bank Street. The game was called in the sixth inning, with Burke leading by a score of sixteen to thirteen. Neither bad weather nor darkness stopped the game; the town had only two baseballs and both had been lost by that inning.

Wallace continued growing. On May 2, 1888, it became the first incorporated town in Shoshone County. Its population had doubled to 1,000 within less than a year. By the end of 1889 it had four or five hotels, which were full most of the time. According to a *Helena Journal* reporter, saloons operated faro games and were quite busy. The reporter described the showhouse girls as wearing abbreviated skirts to solicit drinks and smiles that drew the last quarter from unsuspecting visitors. Patrons ordered drinks fast and furious, said the reporter, and it was necessary to go outside to get a breath of fresh air.

The town's rapid expansion resulted from increases in promising claims, richly producing mines, and new strikes. The Granite Mine declared what is believed to be the first corporate dividend by any mine in the South Fork drainage—$5,000. Other large mines in the district included the Poorman, Tiger, San Francisco, Gem, and Black Bear mines.

Old West



Author's Photo

Downtown Wallace today.

At that time the Poorman shipped about forty tons of concentrates per day. One shipment of ore netted over $70 per ton, and the mine's stock had risen from twenty-seven cents to one dollar per share. By mid-1889, the Poorman was the largest shipping mine in the Coeur d'Alene District, with a hundred-man payroll and a shaft dropping to 300 feet. The mine paid $55,000 in dividends to shareholders during the summer.

Shaft sinkers at the Poorman used compressed air as a power source for their drills—an innovation in those days. Men in other mines drilled by hand. Hand drilling continued into the twentieth century, causing many miners to die prematurely of silicosis, a lung condition resulting from the dry rock dust they breathed.

Miners also used explosives underground to remove rock for processing, but they were more creative with explosives when they weren't working. They tried explosives for "fishing in a hurry," celebrating notable events, and blowing up railroad bridges, especially ahead of trains bringing federal troops into the district to regulate labor negotiations.

Labor problems brewed as the mines grew. In 1888, the towns of Burke and Wardner had organized miners' unions. The first recorded dispute involved a worker at the Tiger concentrator, who was ordered fired because he did not buy his groceries at the company store. The mine's superintendent refused to fire the man and filed his own resignation. Management would not accept it, so both men kept their jobs.

The first strike occurred on May 6, 1890, when the night shift at the Tiger Mine complained about the boarding house's food. Management immediately laid them off. The next morning, the day shift refused to go to work until the other shift was rehired. The strike continued for five days. Although details were never reported, the matter was somehow settled, for both shifts resumed work.

By the end of 1890, tensions spread between employers and employees. Employees wanted better wages and working conditions. Various unions throughout the district united in a Central Miners' Union, with headquarters at Wallace. About the same time, the Mine Owners' Association secretly organized and started a series of meetings to decide whether they would close the mines.

To further complicate matters, the railroad raised freight rates by two dollars per ton, which totalled one hundred dollars per day extra for some mine owners who actually closed some mines to protest the price hikes. When the mines reopened, members of the Mine Owners' Association said they would not hire any union men and gave union members still working twenty-four hours to withdraw from the union or be fired.

The Coeur d'Alene Mining and Concentration Company imposed an injunction against four local unions, the Central Miners' Union, and some individuals to stop interfering by trying to enforce union terms and men on the company. The marshal showed a copy of the injunction to Adam Aulbach, editor of the *Wallace Free Press*, and Aulbach believed he was also being served. He destroyed two pages of his next paper, which covered the labor problem.

Meanwhile, mine owners began advertising in the East for workers, while the unions placed notices discouraging replies to those ads. However, seventy-three men came from Minnesota on a special labor train to work at the Union Mine in Burke. Almost as many men, armed with Winchesters, guarded them. Sixteen men deserted the labor train before it reached the Coeur d'Alene district, and after the train reached Burke, some of the men refused to work when they saw the labor situation. Within a week, twenty-four of the men quit.

Differences reached a boiling point on July 9, 1892. During an evening of drinking, a Gem Mine guard and discharged Frisco Mine guard spoke offensive words about the union and said they were willing to fight anyone who disagreed. Some union workers took the challenge. The Gem Mine guard was very nearly killed, but the Frisco Mine guard escaped to spread news about the fight.

The next day, a miner went to visit a family who lived below the Gem mill. On the way he crossed the mill property's line and a guard warned him away. A fistfight started and the miner severely beat the guard, then went home. Hundreds of people saw the fight, but no one intervened.

About thirty minutes later, three Gem guards rushed up the canyon to the miner's house, but some union men grabbed their guns and chased them. Not wanting trouble, the guards hurried to the Frisco Mine.

Little did the men know that a war was about to begin. A warrant was issued for the miner's arrest on charges of assault with a deadly weapon. Armed union men from Wallace, Mullan, and Burke began gathering at the Gem Mine.

The next morning, men at the Frisco Mine saw groups of armed men on both sides of the canyon overlooking the mine. At about 5:00 a.m. the union men opened fire. The guards believed the shots were intended to scare them away, but when the bullets came closer the guards took cover in the mill and returned fire. Both sides shot to kill.

Some union men decided to circle the canyon and come out above the mill. They reached a sidehill tramway, loaded a car with powder boxes, and sent the load with a lit fuse down a water flume into the mill. The fuse was short, so the powder exploded sooner than the men had hoped, but it destroyed the tracks. Then the men went to the flume and dropped powder down the penstock to the mill. The explosions destroyed the building, killing one man and injuring several others. Damage was estimated at $20,000.

While the explosions took place, the shooting continued. The Frisco guards, however, realized they were outnumbered and surrendered.

Another fight started the same day at the Gem Mine, while the day shift relieved the night shift. Shots poured into the town of Gem. Women and children quickly escaped to other nearby towns. The sheriff and federal marshal arrived and called a truce.

On July 13, Governor Norman B. Willey proclaimed Shoshone County in a state of rebellion and ordered troops stationed in Wallace, Wardner, Mullan, and Gem. They arrested troublemakers and more troops received orders to stand by in case they were needed. The area remained under martial law until November 19, 1892; by that time tensions had abated.

During the dispute, workers lost over one million dollars in wages and the mines suffered tremendous losses. The railroads also lost about one million dollars in freight charges.

The labor disputes, however, did not seem to affect Wallace's population. Neither did a devastating fire. On July 27, 1890, a defective flue in the Central Hotel caught on fire. The flames spread in the dry summer heat. Soon the entire business district of Wallace had been destroyed, but most of the homes were spared.

Despite the damage, town merchants were optimistic. Before the flames were extinguished, some merchants were running for the telegraph to wire orders for replacement supplies. They opened tent stores until they could rebuild. Even the next issue of the newspaper was printed on scorched paper.

Brick buildings replaced wooden structures in the business district, and by February 1891, Wallace had thirty saloons, three owned by women. Two gambling establishments were also operating.

Unlike most mining towns, Wallace did not die because of shrinking mineral supplies. By the 1930s, the district was one of the top mining regions in the world, making Idaho the leading state in the country in silver production, and second in lead production.

Wallace remains a mining town today. Sagging silver prices in the 1980s closed several mines and kept the population at about 1,000. Despite the decline, the Coeur d'Alene Mining District is still the world's leading silver producer. Seven of the top twenty-five United States silver mines are there, and operations are conducted as far as 3,000 feet below sea level. The district is also the all-time leader in silver production; approximately one billion ounces have been removed since Colonel Wallace settled there in 1884.

Author's Photo

The Old West spirit has not left the town, either. Hardy, independent residents share a camaraderie that only those living in a hardrock mining town can understand. It is a characteristic that will last for years to come.

Author's Photo

The Northern Pacific Depot and Railroad Museum, built in 1901. The concrete was made from tailings of major mines in the Coeur d'Alene district, and the bricks are believed to have originated in China.

Wallace Is Hub Of Cd'A Mining Dist.

SHOSHONE COUNTY SEAT

Nestled in the deep valley where several small mountain streams meet in a conflux with the principal fork of the famous Coeur d'Alene River, is situated Wallace, the hub of the Coeur d'Alene mining region. Wallace is commonly known as the "Biggest Little City in the World." Although the population has not yet reached the five thousand mark, Wallace is a city of admirable homes, many modern commercial institutions, and boasts of bank deposits which exceed six millions of dollars.

Many average laymen often link a mining town or district with primitive conditions found years ago. The mining region about Wallace, however, is very different with every modern convenience and refinement available. Working conditions in the mines are very good.

There are few spots in the Pacific Northwest which offer a more attractive vacation land. One will find all of the big city conveniences in Wallace, and right at hand are privileges of the natural playgrounds.

The city of Wallace has excellent educational facilities available, two modern hospitals and a very well-kept swimming pool. Every thoroughfare and alley of the city is oiled or paved, and many beautiful homes can be seen in all parts of the city. Wallace's several hotels offer splendid accomodations for the many travelers who stop for rest.

Wallace is the employment center for the Coeur d'Alene mining district. Hundreds of job openings are always available because of the transient characteristics of a certain percentage of the mine employees. All parts of the Coeur d'Alene mining region have been long noted for the nourishing meals that are afforded by the restaurants and boarding houses.

Whether one enters Wallace by train or auto, the road leads through unexpected wonders and beauties. Crystal lakes and pine-covered gorges are but two of the scenes that call out to all who enter their domain.

Wallace Publisher Relates History Of That City

One of the first ordinances on the books of the city of Wallace made it unlawful to allow cows to roam the streets of the city without an attendant.

And sidewalks in Wallace were built three feet from the ground to accommodate pack trains.

These facts and others were contained in an account of the location and founding of Wallace, as told to Wallace Rotarians 45 years ago this spring by the late D.C. McKissick, a charter member of the club, and one of the men who were with Colonel Wallace when he came to Wallace in May of 1884.

A review of Mr. McKissick's talk was given as a program feature of the club's Monday evening meeting by Wes Lieb, Wallace Miner publisher, who presented facts and details from an article he wrote for the old Wallace Evening News in covering McKissick's reminiscences.

McKissick, then 77, had told the club that evening he would present further details at a later meeting but death prevented such an appearance as he died in Wallace two months later. He was the manager of the old Northwest Light and Water Company of Wallace at the time of his death.

Here is a reprint of the article that appeared in an Evening News issue of February, 1930:

"In 1883, Colonel Wallace came to this district from Portland and established claims at Nine Mile, Canyon Creek and Placer Creek," said Mr. McKissick. "He made his first headquarters at Kingston and later moved to Evolution, which is now known as Heller's Park. I joined Colonel Wallace on May 6, 1884, and together with several others packed to Wallace and built a cabin on the site now occupied by the Federal Mining & Smelting company office. This party platted the ground and established a general lay-out of the city. The main street at that time extended diagonally from what is now the site of the Smoke House to the present location of the Yellowstone Trail garage."

Mr. McKissick related that during 1884 a prospector from Texas came into the camp and declared his willingness to settle. His possessions amounted to two horses and equipment and 640 acres of Texas land script. After a short discussion he traded his script and horse, saddle and bridle and pack equipment for the lots now occupied by the Tabor company store. It was later found that the Texas property was entirely under water.

"It was during this year, 1884, that lead ore was found at the Tiger and Poorman camps," he said. "Following the discovery placer mining ceased and prospecting followed in earnest. In 1884 Colonel Wallace, who had been writing articles for the St. Paul Dispatch and the Portland Oregonian, interested several men in Portland and offered a half interest in the Orinoco mine and a half of the townsite if the Portlanders would build a lead mill at Placer Center, as Wallace was then named."

Mr. McKissick stated that in 1886 narrow guage railroads were built from Mission and Burke to Wallace and that during the same year a resurvey of the town was made, and a title script for the land was obtained.

The same year a sawmill was established here and houses and stores were built. The Carter House was built on the same site occupied by the Carter hotel today and a two-story frame building constructed on the present site of the Smoke House. Otterson's first store occupied part of the latter building. E.H. Moffitt and another party by the name of Marsh established a hardware company, which, according to Mr. McKissick, was the origin of the present Coeur d'Alene Hardware company.

"In 1887, Wallace, or Placer Center, was "quite a town," he said, and Colonel Wallace deemed that the time was ripe for a city government. Following a citizens' meeting, Col. Wallace was elected mayor and Jack Dunn, myself and two others were named commissioners. The town was officially named Wallace at that meeting. An attorney by the name of Ford presented a pamphlet of ordinances, and the time being short, these ordinances were adopted as a whole, without reading. One of these ordinances prohibited cows from roaming the streets without an attendant."

Some of the outstanding events of 1887, as related by Mr. McKissick, were as follows:

"The Dunn brothers established the first newspaper in Wallace; Otterson built his first store on the present site of the Press-Times building; Huemann built and established a store where the Steward Drug company now stands and the narrow gauge railroad from Mission and Burke was finally completed. The year 1887 saw the establishment of the first bank in Wallace and White & Bender opened a store. It was also during this year that the supreme court declared that the script to the land title covering the city of Wallace was invalid.

"They jumped the town that night, and title to the land was claimed by anyone who had stayed on the property over night," he said.

Two combination-theaters and a four-piece band were the principal amusements enjoyed by the citizens of Wallace during 1889, and, according to Mr. McKissick differences were settled speedly and the coroner usually acted as referee in all disputes.

"The Washington-Idaho railroad was built from Tekoa to Wallace during this year, and the sidewalks were built approximately three feet high to allow the pack trains to load without loss of time," he related.

"In July, 1890, a fire spread from the roof of a house on Sixth street and by night all the buildings but three were totally destroyed. The alleys at this time were filled with brush and stumps, and for several days a veritable forest fire raged over what was once Wallace. On the morning of the second day of the fire, a flat car with a stove and provisions came from Mullan, and in this manner bread and coffee were served to the people of the city.

"Four days after the fire a tent city was built and within the next six months, or by Christmas of 1890, brick buildings and other structures had replaced the old temporary structures."

Founder Of Wallace Idaho Had Period Of Hard Luck

Maidell Clemets Journal
Wallace, Idaho and the
Hard Luck of Col. Wallace

A prominent Senator once described Wallace as a metropolis "sitting at the feet of her own possibilities." Wallace, the Capital of Shoshone County, is one of the prettiest, best-groomed municipalities in Northern Idaho.

To the "Eagle", a small paper published in the mining camp of Eagle, Idaho, Wallace owes its first notes from the trump of journalistic fame. On May 10, 1884, the "Eagle" said, under the headline of "Placer Center:"

"This is the name of a new town started on the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River at a point about five miles up the road from Evolution (directly opposite the new park below Osburn). This town is situtated in a good location and commands the Canyon Creek and Nine Mile mines and other tributaries of the South Fork, where mining is going on in a small way.

"The town will be a good point for prospectors who intend to put in a summer's work on the range between the Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe, and its permanency is assured from the fact that it is on the Mullan Road, which is the main road on the Bitterroot Divide."

Placer Center is the Wallace of today, a city of handsomely paved streets, substantial business blocks, elegant homes, pure water in ample quantity and supplied with all modern facilities.

At a meeting of Shoshone County Commissioners May 2, 1888, J.C. Harkness presented a petition from citizens of Wallace praying for incorporation of the town of eighty acres originally held by Colonel W.R. Wallace by virtue of Sioux half-breed Scrip. This petition was granted; the Commissioners named W.R. Wallace, D.C. McKissick, Horace King, C.M. Hall, and C.W. Vedder as trustees.

The City of Wallace is located on portions of two Sections, 34 and 27. The former section comprised a part of the original filing for townsite purposes by Col. W.R. Wallace; the latter section, railroad land owned by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The energy and patience of W. R. Wallace in securing the townsite of the city which bears his name was not rewarded, as far as he was financially concerned. His claim was successfully contested and he lost the fruits of his labor. In a letter to the Murray Sun dated March 1, 1889, Col. Wallace recites his side of the controversy as follows:

"For two years I held the land on which the town was built on an agricultural location and with my own hands split the rails and segregated the land from public domain, and when I had secured title to the same by location of Sioux half-breed Scrip, the outside fences were left standing and those on each side of the Mullan Road were taken down, as the title was unquestioned. And from all past precedents, as good as any patent could be.

"The department never claimed the scrip was other than genuine, but in 1887 it made through the General Land Office a decision, that because the scrip had been located by a duplicate in Dakota. I can prove by American Consul in Winnipeg that the scrip was located by the original owners, Waler Bourke and wife, that he made oath and lives to verify the same, that he never parted with the original; never gave it to anyone, or gave anyone power to use his name in any other location, and under this I felt perfectly secure that the title would be made to Wallace Townsite Co., instead of claimants in Dakota...

"I have lived here through dark and gloomy days when none would take part in the present townsite as a gift, and I have been called a fool and a crank, because I could see in the future an opportunity to build a prosperous town. But after I have proven the prophecy of five years ago by my energy and work, they would rob me of what little I have left of the hardships and privations of pioneering. The mob has tried the case without me being allowed a defense. The higher courts will ere long decide the validity of the claimants.

Respectfully yours,
W.R. Wallace."

On the night of February 19, 1889, the ground on which Wallace stood reverted from patented ground to public domain. Hundreds who had paid for government title to lots now had only squatters' rights, and immediately lot jumping was in full swing. Choice buisiness lots went first, then outside property. The excitement was intense; the situation was serious, but cooler heads prevailed and, through action by local citizens, most of the fraudulent jumpers left town.

On June 11, 1892, a townsite patent for the Wallace location was issued to John L. Dunn, John B. Cameron, George P. White, Henry A. Howes and Thomas A. Helm, trustees of Wallace, embracing most of the old townsite, and many additions have been made since then.

(Reference: "History of North Idaho," Western Publishing Co., 1903).

PATENT

The United States of America,
Grantor,

-to-

John L. Dunn, John B. Cameron, George P. White, Henry E. Howes and Thomas A. Helm, Trustees for the town of Wallace, of Shoshone County, Idaho, in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants of the Townsite of Wallace, according to their respective interests,
Grantees.

Dated June 11th, 1892
Recorded June 28th, 1892
Deed Book "1" Page 73
Certificate No. 89

According to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April 1820 entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands", and the acts supplemental thereto.

"Do give and grant"

DESCRIPTION

The North half of the North East quarter of Section thirty-four, in Township forty-eight North of Range four, East of Boise Meridian, in Idaho, containing eighty acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office, by the Surveyor General.

(Seal General Land Office)

By the President: Benjamin H[illegible]son

By M. McKean, Secretary

D. P. Roberts, Recorder
General Land Office.

Office of Clerk of Board of County Commissioners of Shoshone County Idaho

Murray May 3" 1888

An order relating to the Incorporation of the town of Wallace Shoshone County Idaho.

On this 2nd day of May A D 1888 our the Board of County Commissioners of Shoshone County Idaho Territory in regular session declare and it is hereby ordered, that the petition filed this day of the citizens of the town of Wallace praying for the incorporation of said town and the appointment of W. R. Wallace D. C. McKissick Horace King C M Hall and C. W Vedder as the first board of trustees, be granted, and it is hereby ordered that the following described property and territory be embraced in the Incorporation, to wit:

Beginning at a post 6 inches square 7 feet long set 3 feet deep marked Cor. No 1 W R Wallace U S Lot, with mound of earth and rocks 2½ feet high about the same, this Cor No 1 being situate on a steep hill side facing north about 150 ft nearly due South from the junction of Placer Creek with the South Fork of the Coeur d' Alene River and about 1500 ft nearly due West from the confluence of Nine mile Creek with said South Fork of the Coeur D'Alene River and about 200 ft South of the improved graded portion of the old Mullen Wagon Road;

thence run true courses as follows, to wit: East Var 21° 35' East 110 ft to Placer Creek, 20 ft wide flows N.W., 1430 ft to Old Mullen Wagon Road N.W. & S.E. 1560 ft to left bank of the South Fork of Coeur D'Alene River 30 ft wide flows N.W. 1590 foot of hill, ascend 1640 ft set a post 6 in square 7 ft long 3 ft deep with mound of Earth and rocks about the same, post marked Cor No 2 W R Wallace U S Lot from which a black pine 6 in in diameter bears N 10° 30' W 17 ft. marked Cor No 2 U S Lot Wallace B T. black pine 6 in dia bears N 86° 35' E 31 ft marked Cor No 2 U S Lot Wallace B T. tamarack 8 in diameter bears south 47° W 72 marked Cor No 2 U S Lot Wallace B T. thence run on East end line South Var 21° 35' E and 930 ft of hill to right bank of South Fork of Coeur d' Alene River 30 ft wide flows N W 1030 ft to right bank of branch of said South Fork 20 ft wide flows N W 1280 ft to graded portion of the old Mullen Road E & W 1320 ft set a post 6 in square 7 ft long 3 ft in ground with mound of earth and rocks about the same post marked Cor No 3 W R Wallace U S Lot from which a tamarack tree 16 in in dia bears N 71° W 53 ft marked Cor No 3 Wallace U S Lot B T. No other witness trees within limits; thence run on South side line West Var 21° 35' E 2640 ft set a post 6 in square 7 ft long 3 ft in ground with mound of earth and rocks 2½ ft high about the same marked

Cor No 4 W R Wallace U S L at from which a cedar tree 12 in in diameter bears S 87° West 46 ft Marked Cor No 4 Wallace U S Lot B.T. A balsam tree 12 in in dia bears N 10° E 73 ft marked Cor No 4 Wallace U S Lot. Wallace House bears N 42° 28' E about 1050 ft. Thence along west end line of Claim 400 ft to right bank of Placer Creek North Var 21° 35' E creek 20 ft wide flows N.E. 440 ft. Placer creek and ascend steep hill side 1150 ft top of hill and descend 1320 ft. to Cor No 1 the place of beginning and containing an area of Eighty (80) acres situated in N lat 47° 28' and longitude about 116° W in Placer Center Mining District Shoshone County Idaho Territory on the Old Mullen Wagon Road by the South Fork of the Coeur D'Alene River at the confluence of Placer Creek and Nine Mile creek with said South Fork of the Coeur D'Alene River and about 27 miles up the river from the old Coeur d'Alene mission

And it is hereby further ordered that thenceforth the inhabitants within the above metes and bounds are hereby declared a body Corporate and politic by the name and style of "The Inhabitants of the Town of Wallace" and that by that name they and their successors shall be known in law have perpetual succession. (unless such Corporation be dissolved) sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all Courts of law and equity, and in all actions pleas and matters whatsoever May grant purchase hold and receive property real and personal, and may lease, sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the Town and may have a common seal and break and alter the same at pleasure, according to law.

It is hereby ordered that the first board of Trustees shall consist of H R Wallace D. C. McKissick Horace King C. M. Hall and A W Ledder and shall hold their office until their successors are elected.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full true & correct copy of such order as appears of record in Com'rs Journal C" May 2" 1888

Witness my hand and seal of said Board this 8th day of May 1888.

Thos E McClelland
Clerk Bd. Co. Com
By M J Sweeney Deputy

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Wallace May 9th 1888

Board met in regular session with the following named Trustees present to-wit:
W. R. Wallace C W Vedder
Horace King D C McKissick
and C M Hall

Each of the above named gentlemen having taken the oath of office prescribed by the statute and having filed the same, it was agreed, to proceed to the appointment of a Chairman On motion W. R. Wallace by a unanimous vote of the Board was chosen Chairman.

On Motion it was decided to create the office of Incorporation Counsel and Town Clerk with a Salary at Two Hundred Dollars per annum, Sdyable quarterly, with fees to such attorney in the sum of Five Dollars for each and every case tried in the Police Court, to hereinafter be established, provided that in no event shall said fee be collected from the Town.

On motion J. C. Harkness was appointed Incorporation Counsel and Town Clerk.

On Motion the office of Police Justice was created with fees for each case fixed at the sum of Three Dollars. On motion of C. W. Vedder A. E. Angel was appointed Police Justice.

On motion of Trustee King the Clerk was authorized and empowered to procure necessary Stationery for the Town

On Motion of D. C. McKissick the office of Town Road Overseer was created with pay at three dollars per day for each and every day necessarily used in the performance of such duties. On Motion W. A. Morris was appointed Town Road Overseer

On Motion the Clerk was ordered to publish notice in the Wallace Press notifying all residents of the Town of Wallace to pay their road tax to no one but the Town Road Overseer

On Motion the Board adjourned until next Monday night May 14th 1888 at 8 o'clock P.M.

W. R. Wallace Chairman

J. C. Harkness
Clerk

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Mrs. Wallace describes the beginning

By WENDELL BRAINARD
The News-Press

The *News-Press* has found the adventures of the first woman in Wallace, then called Placer Center, who was Mrs. L.A. Wallace — the city was named after her husband. She told about her recollections on a later visit to Wallace.

Mrs. Wallace arrived in Placer Center on June 22, 1885, after a tedious two-day journey from the historic old Cataldo Mission.

"I crossed Coeur d' Alene Lake after a day's stay in Coeur d' Alene City," she said. "The boat ran only three times a week, and I arrived there on a day it did not run. Mrs. P.J. Holohan and Mrs. A.D. McKinlay were on the boat bound for this same section, but they left it at Rockford Landing, while I came on through to the Old Mission. Mr. Wallace met me at the landing with a team, and we started on our journey. I had my dog, cats, bird and chickens with me.

"On the trip we were forced to ford the river 14 times, and on account of the melting snow, the water was running high and it was dangerous. The second ford was especially risky, for the channel was narrow and the current rapid. While about in the center of the stream, the wagon became wedged between two huge boulders and there we were stuck in the middle of the river. Col. Wallace took an ax, walked out on the wagon tongue, leaped to the shore, cut some small sapling and succeeded in prying the wheels free.

"At another crossing the water dashed over the wagon box, giving me an awful fright and drowning one of the chickens we were bringing with us.

"At Jackass Prairie, which is now Kellogg, we camped all night. There was an eating house there at that time. Col. Wallace had located the townsite of Placer Center in 1884, and when I arrived he had two cabins. They were surrounded by great trees, there being a heavy growth of timber all along the river.

"The first winter I spent here, I did not see a woman for six months. I was young in those days, though, and did not mind it much. There were two women in Burke, Mrs. F.R. Culbertson, the daughter of S.S. Glidden and a French woman. The former could not speak French and the latter could not speak English, so there was not much conversation between them. We wanted Mrs. Culbertson to come and stay with us, but she preferred to remain with husband. We were fearful that she would be hurt in a snowslide, and we wanted her to hurry to the mine tunnel at the first rumble. Mr. Culbertson had charge of the business of Mr. Glidden at Burke. There was also a woman that winter at Jackass Prairie.

"In August 1886, I was appointed postmistress, the first in the town. Before I made application for the office, I met Mr. D.C. McKissick at Kingston and he asked me why I wanted to bother with it. He said that it would not pay $ll a year. When I made application, there were many men working on the Two Mile road, so that it was not difficult to obtain names on the petition.

"The first one to sign was Noah Armstrong, the widely known Montana capitalist. He chanced to be in the district at that time looking for investments.

"During the first months of the operation of the post office, I believe that my salary was not 25 cents a month, for there was but little doing. The mail was brought twice a week from Osburn, and Col. Wallace figured that each letter cost him $10. He paid a man $30 a month to carry the mail, gave him board and lodging and horse and feed.

"The trail was a long one those day on account of the fearful condition of the Mullan Road, which was filled with down timber.

"Besides acting as postmistress, I was district mining recorder and later telephone manager. In 1890, when I ceased to hold the government office, the salary was about $100 a month. They thought that a Democrat should no longer hold office then.

"When Col. Wallace came into the country, he was tracked by a number of men who believed that he knew of rich gold placer deposits and intended to stake out claims. He came up from Kingston, which townsite he located Dec. 25, 1883. From Evolution, which is now Osburn, he and his partners were six weeks bringing their belongings here by toboggans, traveling at night over the snow. When they made camp at night, they frequently saw fires of the men on the hillsides who were on their trail hoping that they would learn of a big gold discovery.

"The town was named Placer Center on account of its location, and the founder was always confident that it would make a good city, and in time the leading one of the Coeur d' Alenes. He named all of the streets and creeks about here."

Wallace's knife

That was part of the collection that belonged to son of Wallace's founder

The son of the founder of the city of Wallace, Oscar B. Wallace, had a collection of curios that he had been gathering for a number of years.

The Idaho Press, in its Dec. 23, 1909, issue, reported the following story on one of the items, which was a genuine Bowie knife, formerly the property of "Texas Jack," a frontiersman of the 1880s. Texas Jack was an Indian fighter of considerable repute, and there was no doubt but what the knife had been used in many a deadly encounter.

The article picks up the story as follows:

"Twenty years ago Texas Jack presented the knife to Colonel William Wallace, the father of O.B. Wallace. Col. Wallace scratched his name on part of the silver mounting of the handle. The knife was stolen from the colonel 10 years ago. An old Coeur d'Alener who had seen the knife and knew it well, found it in Arizona four years ago and brought it back to Wallace, giving it to the present owner. When the knife was found it was being used by an Arizona rancher to cut down saplings with.

"The knife is one of the real Bowie variety, the invention of Col. Bowie and considered one of the most dangerous knives ever used in warfare. The knife blade is one of the finest steel and is 10 inches long. It was kept sharp by the owner so that it could be used as a razor, to scalp Indians or for other purposes of which modern warfare does not approve. "The knife as a whole weighs 2½ pounds. It is encased in a sheath of leather and metal which was fastened to the belt when in use. The handle of the knife is of tortoise shell mounted heavily with silver.

"The Bowie knife was not used to stab with in the manner that a dagger is used, but was held in the hand with the hilt resting against the thumb and forefinger, just as a sword is held and was thrust at the adversary of the man holding it.

"Another curiosity Mr. Wallace has in his office here is a Philippine war club made of a wood so hard that it can't be whittled. It is so close-grained that it is believed to have been made from the root of some tree. The club is decorated with plaster of Paris inlaid. The club is a wicked one and weighs about 8 pounds. At one end is a skull cracker which inflicts a terrible wound when the club is swung against a body. On one side of the club and in the center of it is a handle where the native can grasp it for use as a shield to ward off blows. The club was given to Mr. Wallace by a soldier."

Advertising was front page news in old days

By WENDELL BRAINARD
The News-Press

Advertising in the early newspapers of the district was an important source of income, just as it is today

While most modern newspapers shy away from carrying ads on the front page, it was not that way nearly a century ago in Wallace.

The Coeur d'Alene Miner of January 13, 1894, carried eight display ads on its front page, seven professional listings and the report of the county commissioners as legal advertising.

One sports story also made the front page, that of the Rifle Club. That left room for only one news story, that concerning a fatal snowslide near Mullan in Boulder Gulch, where a miner was trapped by the slide and was found dead in the ruins of his cabin.

Interesting items on Page 2 included a number of small ads, running from two to four lines. They included the following:

Flour, ninety cents a sack, at Muir's new bakery on Cedar Street.

Tom and Jerry and a nice cold lunch on deck at Heller's at all times.

A fine stock of candied confectionery, nuts and popcorn at the Colorado Store.

Do you want a cardigan jacket or a mackinaw at cost price? O.K. the Clothier.

Fresh bread, big as a mountain and as white as snow, at Muir's new bakery on Cedar Street.

Buy your meat at Barger & Sears, the pioneer butchers. They defy competition.

Calls made for the early trains at the New Idaho. Open all night.

Fresh eggs, 30 cents per dozen at Muir's new grocery.

Heller keeps the best stock of liquors and cigars to be found in the market.

Some grocery prices of interest in that era were listed by Wood & Keats' as follows:

8 cans Ocean Milk-$1.00; 14 pounds grain sugar for $1.00; 20 pounds Navy Beans-$1.00; 7 cans tomoatoes for $1.00 Flour, per sack, 90 cents;; German salt pickles, per gallon, 60 cents; Pure Codfish, per pound, 15 cents; 5 pounds of pepper, $1.25; Best broom in town, 30 cents; Fancy creamery butter, per pound, 35 cents; Breakfast bacon, per pound, 15 cents; Hams, per pound, 15 cents.

A big social event of that era was the St. Valentine's Masquerade at the Pythian Hall in Wardner. The committee consisted of C.K. Poteet, G.B. Brown and J.E. Gyde. Tickets were $1.00 and 50 cents for spectators. A gold watch to be given for the best sustained lady character and a gold-headed cane for the best sustained gentleman character.

Small news items included: A snowslide on the Murray road delayed the stage a couple of hours yesterday.

The Northern Pacific flume broke last night near the rifle range and washed out some debris onto the county road.

Foreman Pat Danaher pf Hose Company No. 1, requests that all persons having belts belonging to that company report the same without delay, and in case they are not now members of the company to leave them with him at the Clark House.

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1894 35

Patriotism

5981

Newspaper is red, white and blue

The *Wallace Press* issue of July 3, 1895, had the distinction of being the first newspaper in Idaho printed on paper of the national colors in honor of the nation's birthday.

The head of the editorial page carried the name of Adam Aulbach, pioneer Murray gold rush days editor who had printed the first newpaper in Murray in 1884, as proprietor, with Pat Connor and George S. Warren as lessees.

The paper was termed a souvenir edition and printed on a four-page, five-column sheet, and its contents, both news and advertising, reflicted the conditions of the time, which apparently were not unlike conditions that prevail today.

Front page news reflected "The South Fork Road," in which the county commissioners were highly praised. Certain bridges were designated for construction and the public was informed that "these bridges are to be built on Populistic principles, by day's labor and under the strictest economy."

Another front page story concerned the visit of Bishop Talbot and the ordination of A.J. Holworthy as a deacon of the Episcopal church.

The local miners' union strike was evidently still on, as indictated by this news paragraph, also on the front page:

"At a meeting of the Butte miners' union held last week it was unanimously resolved that the organization stand by their brother miners of the Coeur d' Alene union and aid them morally and financially as they have been doing through the long strike."

Another story called attention to the edition itself as follows: "This souvenir edition of the Press will, no doubt, be found among 'Relics' of many households during years to come, it being the first newpaper in the state of Idaho printed on paper of the national colors. Preserve it, and when in after years you gaze upon the 'little beauty,' it will bring to mind the dawning of prosperity in the Coeur d' Alenes at the close of the panic of '94-'95."

Folowing the custom of many weekly newspapers in those days, the Press carried a directory of county and city officials. Here are the officers of that era: Sheriff Eugene Sage; auditor and recorder, Barry N. Hillard; Assessor Fred W. Walton; Probate Judge H.S. Gregory; coroner, Dr. W.F. Herrington; and Treasurer Clarence Cunningham. County commissioners were first district, Adam Aulbach; second district, James Lyle; and third district, John Stack.

First Judicial District Judge Alex E. Mayhew; District Attorney C.W. Beale.

City of Wallace: Mayor Jacob Lockman; City Clerk Joseph LeGrand. Councilmen were first ward, Paul F. Smith and A.E. Carlson; second ward, Gus Lienert and Scott McDonald; and third ward, Fred Steers and Pat Cusick.

City attorney, W.W. Woods; Police Judge John M. Finn; Treasurer H.M. Davenport; engineer, G. Scott Anderson; Chief of Police F.M. Rose; health officer, Dr. W.S. Sims; Street Overseer James Gearson.

Advertising included: O.K. the Square Dealing clothier; Mrs. A.A. Scofield, dry goods; Stewart Bros., druggists; O.C. Otterson, dry goods; Aulbach's telephone line, over which you can talk with friends at Pony Gulch, Delta or Murray; Pacific Hotel, Mrs. E. Heller, proprietress; Cash Meat Market by Brass & Rothrock; Taylor Bros. "the one price men's furnishers; "J.J. Hayes & Co., headquarters for clothing."

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Depot Days continue area's railroad ties

By WENDELL BRAINARD
Staff writer

Editor's Note: With the Wallace Centennial Depot Days upcoming on Saturday, May 12, 1990, Archie Hulsizer, Shoshone County Centennial chairman, has supplied The Shoshone News-Press with several interesting historical articles gleaned from 1890 issues of The Wallace Press relating to the railroad completion events a century ago.

The first article is entitled "A GREAT SOCIAL EVENT" to celebrate the completion of the Missoula Cut-Off and appeared in the December 13, 1890 issue of The Wallace Press as follows:

Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, and 8:30 o'clock has been fixed upon as the time and the Pavilion in Wallace as the place for the grand dance to be given by the employees of the Northern Pacific to celebrate the connection of the western with the eastern ends of the Missoula Cut-Off of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Arrangements have been in progress for some time, pending the settlement of the place and date to insure a success. Col. W.J. Todd, with a force of men, has disembowled the Pavilion, and will ceil (sic) it inside with canvas from end to end, so as to insure warmth and comfort. The interior will be lighted by large lamps and Japanese lanterns, so arranged as to throw a gentle, mellow light upon the floor.

Mrs. Hutton, assisted by a committee of ladies, has kindly undertaken the subsequent decorations, and the irrepressible Tony Gullen will be imported from Spokane to superintend the artistic efforts. The music, which has been arranged by Mr. Dorsey, will be furnished by the full military band from Fort Sherman.

The invitations have been under the personal supervision of J.R. Stephens. Invitations are being mailed to friends of the employes, for personal presentation at the entrance, which will be followed next week, by a souvenir invitation.

The programs are being furnished by Prang Bros., the Easter and Christmas card makers, and are a marvel of taste. It is estimated that over 200 couples will be present from outside points.

The dance is really a private party on a magnificent scale, given by the N.P. Railroad boys to their friends. The committee in charge would take it as a favor if any of the citizens of Wallace, who have the room, and are disposed to help them out in this one respect, would kindly communicate with D.R. Munro to say what sleeping accommodations they can place at the committee's disposal for the use of guests from a distance.

We suggest that families in Wallace, who can accommodate friends in the Coeur d'Alenes, should themselves make arrangements to that effect. Mr. Munro will be glad to overlook this department, and assign guests where rooms are placed at the committee's dispsosal for rent, and to use the utmost discrimination in other cases.

The ball will be the greatest social event that has ever taken place in the Coeur d'Alenes or the State. Many visitors will be here besides the guests of the railroad employees and it behooves our people to make a good impression. So far as possible our streets and sidewalks ought to present a more inviting appearance than they do now, and our restaurants and hotels ought to be prepared to meet the demand that will be made upon them.

World talks to Wallace

First telegraphic message came in 1890

It was back in February 1890 that the first telegraphic message from Wallace to the outside world took place upon completion of the Western Union line.

C.C. Ross was the Northern Pacific and express agent in Wallace and his office was temporarily located in the box-car of the W & D, but was due to be moved to the depot as soon as it was completed, according to the old Wallace Free Press of that era.

Some other interesting items in that publication included the following:

"Feb. 15, 1890- The bell for the tower of the Episcopal Church is at the N.P. depot. It came from the Cincinnati Bell Foundry and weighs about 300 pounds.

"The Telephone Exchange during the week received a fine new switchboard of the latest pattern. It has accommodations for 40 pages, but for the present only 25 will be used.

"A large number of logs are being hauled to the Carter sawmill and lumber and shingles are being turned out at a lively rate.

"The Sun of Murray has changed its day of publication from Saturday to Monday, so that it will be received at all South Fork points on the same day of publication.

"The senate committee on territories has directed the chairman to favorably report a bill for the admission of Idaho as a state.

"A part of the electric light plant, which was ordered some time ago, was received at the N.P. depot this week, shipped from St. Paul, the western supply point of the Thompson-Houston Co. The dynamo is on the road. With a moderation of the weather the plant will be done. Electric lights will be burning here by the middle of April or the first of May.

"A snow and landslide occurred on Sunday this side of the Argentine mine, three miles below Wallace, which covered the narrow-gauge and W & L tracks for a quarter of a mile or more. No train left here on Monday, and it was the first trip the narrow gauge express train has missed this winter.

"A carload of potatoes has been received by White & Bender direct from Nebraska. Potatoes have been scarce and selling as high as 5 cents a pound during the week. White & Bender will sell them at 3 cents.

"News came by letter from Pony Gulch that a splendid strike of rich gold quartz, 22 inches in width, had been made in the Mammoth claim, on the opposite side of the gulch from the Fay Templeton. The quartz, it is claimed, will average $60 per ton. Specimens will assay up into the thousands.

"The $100 deposit at this office by 'Liverpool,' to indicate his good faith, has not yet been covered by Miles McGinnis, for a fight to the finish with small gloves for $250 or $500 a side. According to the challenge published two weeks ago in The Press, the money will be drawn tonight if it is not covered."

Editorial Section: "The proposed opposition in Congress by the Democrats to the admission of Idaho and Wyoming will be of more benefit than injury to the prospect of speedy statehood. It has had the tendency to put the Republicans on their metal, and whatever opposition the two Territorities might have met with among Republicans will now perform be buried as a matter of party pride and necessity. The Republicans as a party have the requisite majority to pass the admission bills in both houses, while as a non-partisan measure they would have undoubtedly met serious opposition from the Middle States and New England members of Congress, who do not believe very strongly in admitting the Territories to Statehood to destroy the influence and prestige of the East."

March 15, 1890: "The new bell was placed in the belfry of the Episcopal Church yesterday, and given a few taps. The sound is not as agreeable as it might be, the tone being more in harmony with a fire than a church bell. It will call sinners to church tomorrow, and be the first church bell to be tolled in the Coeur d'Alene mines."

SOUVENIR . . . Fourth of July Program

Wallace, - Idaho, - 1896.

COMPLIMENTS OF
THE CŒUR D'ALENE MINER,
The Unflinching Champion in North Idaho of
The Free Coinage of Silver at the Ratio of 16 to 1.

PROGRAM

Order and Route of Procession.

Marshal of the Day.
Wallace Band.
Grand Army of the Republic.
Liberty Car
City Council in Carriages.
Equal Suffrage Float.
Treble Clef Float.
Maccabees.
Knights of Labor.
Miners' Unions.
Fire Departments.
Citizens in Carriages.
Bicycles.

The procession will start promptly at 10 o'clock. The procession will form on Cedar Street at Fire Department Hall and march to Bank Street, thence West to Fourth Street, thence north to Pine Street, thence west to Second Street, thence south to Cedar Street, thence east to corner Sixth and Cedar Streets, where the oration and literary exercises will be held.

Exercises at Grand Stand,

Corner Sixth and Cedar Streets.

Music	Wallace Band
Prayer	Rev. H. S. Black
Music	Wallace Band
Song—"America"	Audience
Reading of Declaration of Independence	Glenn McKinley
Music	Wallace Band
Oration	E. W. Hand
Music	Wallace Band

Where the Different Sports Will Take Place.

Foot Races	Sixth Street
Jumping and Putting 16-Pound Shot	East Cedar Street
Bicycle Races	Cedar Street
Wheelbarrow Race	Sixth Street
Hose Race, start from O. K. clothing store and run north	Sixth Street
Tug of War	Jameson's Corner, Pine Street
Horse Races	West from Fuller House, Cedar Street
Drilling Contest	Corner Bank and Sixth Streets
Pie Eating Contest	Jerome's Corner, Sixth Street

PROGRAM

List of the Sports and Prizes.

Foot Race, free for all, 100 yards	$ 25 00
Running Broad Jump	10 00
Putting Shot, 16 pounds	10 00
Running High Jump	5 00
Boys' Foot Race, under 15 years, 75 yards—	
First prize	5 00
Second prize	2 50
Boys' Foot Race, under 10 years, 50 yards—	
First prize	3 00
Second prize	2 00
Third prize	1 00
Bicycle Race, free for all, 440 yards	25 00
Boys' Bicycle Race, under 15 years, handicap, 440 yards—	
First prize	5 00
Second prize	2 50
Wheelbarrow Race, free for all, 150 yards—	
First prize	5 00
Second prize	2 50
Fat Men's Foot Race, over 200 pounds, 50 yards	5 00
Wet Hose Race, 150 feet to hydrant, lay 250 feet of hose and get water	55 00
Tug of War, 10 men to team, one coacher, 18-inch pull	100 00
Horse Race, free for all, best two in three, 1000 feet—	
First prize	100 00
Second prize	50 00
Saddle Horse Race, single dash, 1000 feet	25 00
Trotting Race, best two in three, 1000 feet	25 00
Double-hand Drilling Contest, fifteen minutes to team—	
First prize	100 00
Second prize	50 00
Pie Eating Contest	5 00
Climbing Greased Pole	5 00

Grand Ball in the Evening at Utley's Hall.

TICKETS, $1.50.

(Copied from the "History of North Idaho")

The year 1896 brought brighter prospects to the silver lead sections. In February arrangements had been made whereby the following mills were either in operation or soon to open; The Standard, Bunker Hill & Sullivan, Last Chance, Stemwinder, Gem, Helena Frisco, Tiger-Poorman, Hunter and Morning. It was expected that the output of the year would exceed that of 1889, the banner year in the history of the district.

The encouraging indications in the early months of 1896 did not prove illusory, for the mines were operated extensively throughout practically the whole year, employing from nine to twelve hundred men steadily at an average daily stipend of perhaps $3. The price of lead continued low; there was talk at times of a general cessation of operations, but fortunately no such thing occurred. In December, according to the Wallace Press, the following mines were running steadily; At Burke, the Standard and the Mammoth; at Gem, the Frisco; at Mullan, the Morning and the Hunter; at Wardner, the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, Last Chance and Stemwinder; at Murray, the Idaho, Daddy, Golden Chest and Yosemite. "In a smaller way," continues the paper, "we find the Hecla, Gem, Granite, Joe Dandy and Nellie, all under lease; and in addition to them there are the Tiger-Poorman, Formosa, Phoenix, Black Cloud and numerous others with small forces at work."

The forwarding information and copy of the 1896 Fourth of July Program were furnished to the Press for this issue by Robert Anderson. It is interesting to note, that in 1896 the ten-hour wage per day was $3.00. The $1.50 ticket to the grand ball was half a days wages. The $100 prizes for the events would now be $1200 to $1500 equivalant.

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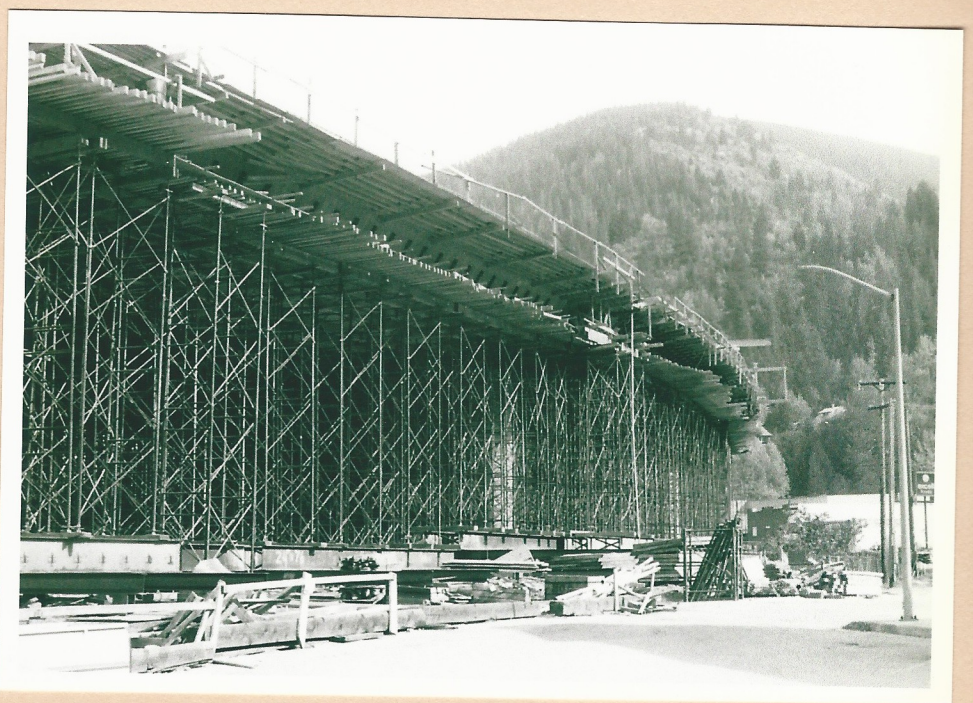

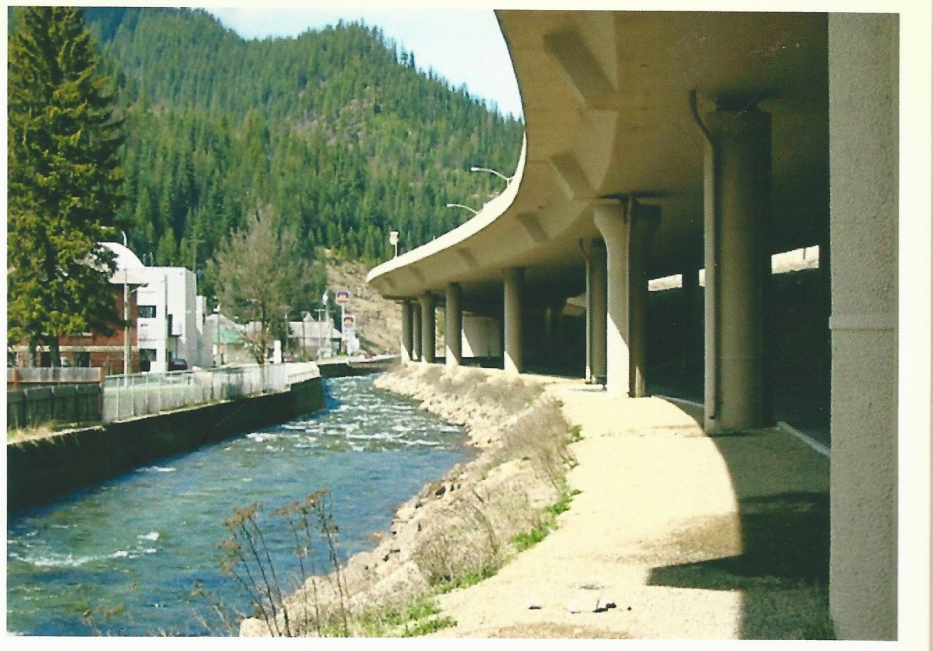

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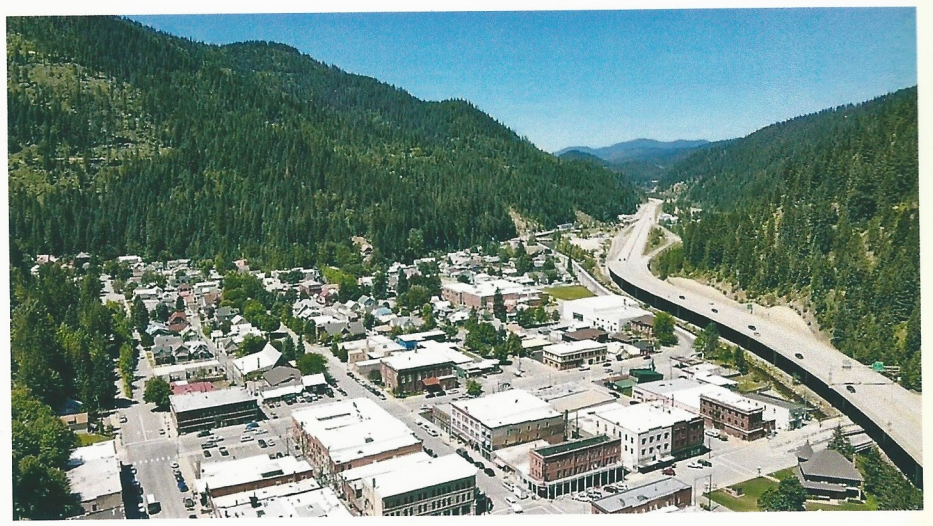

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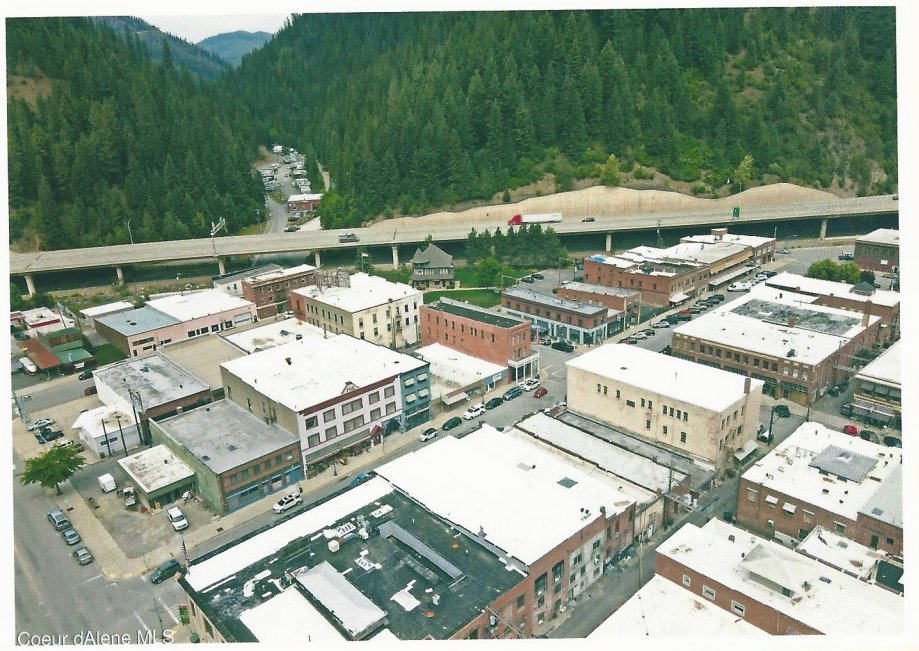
Cedar 6th



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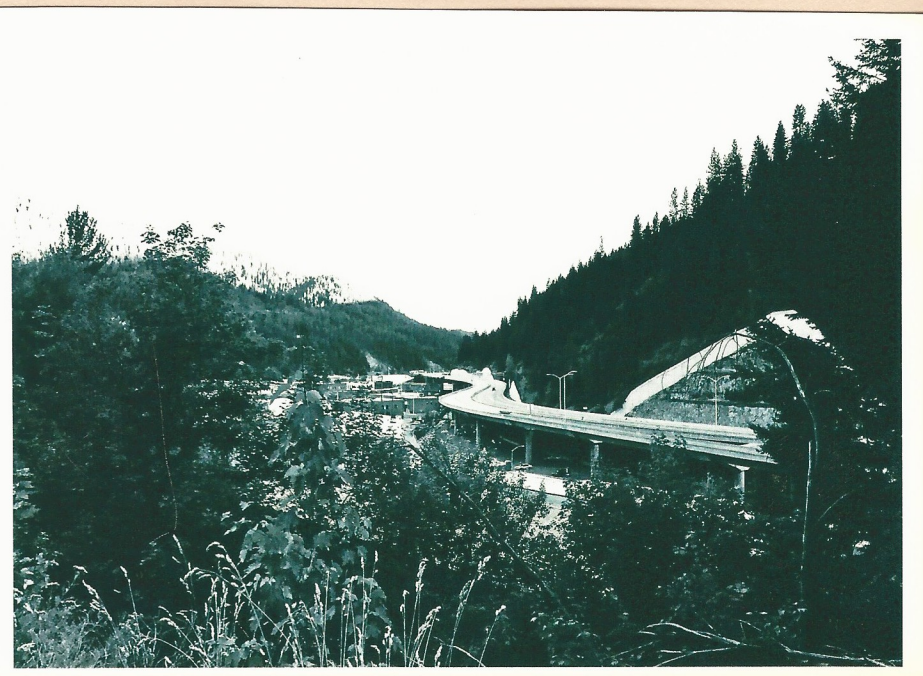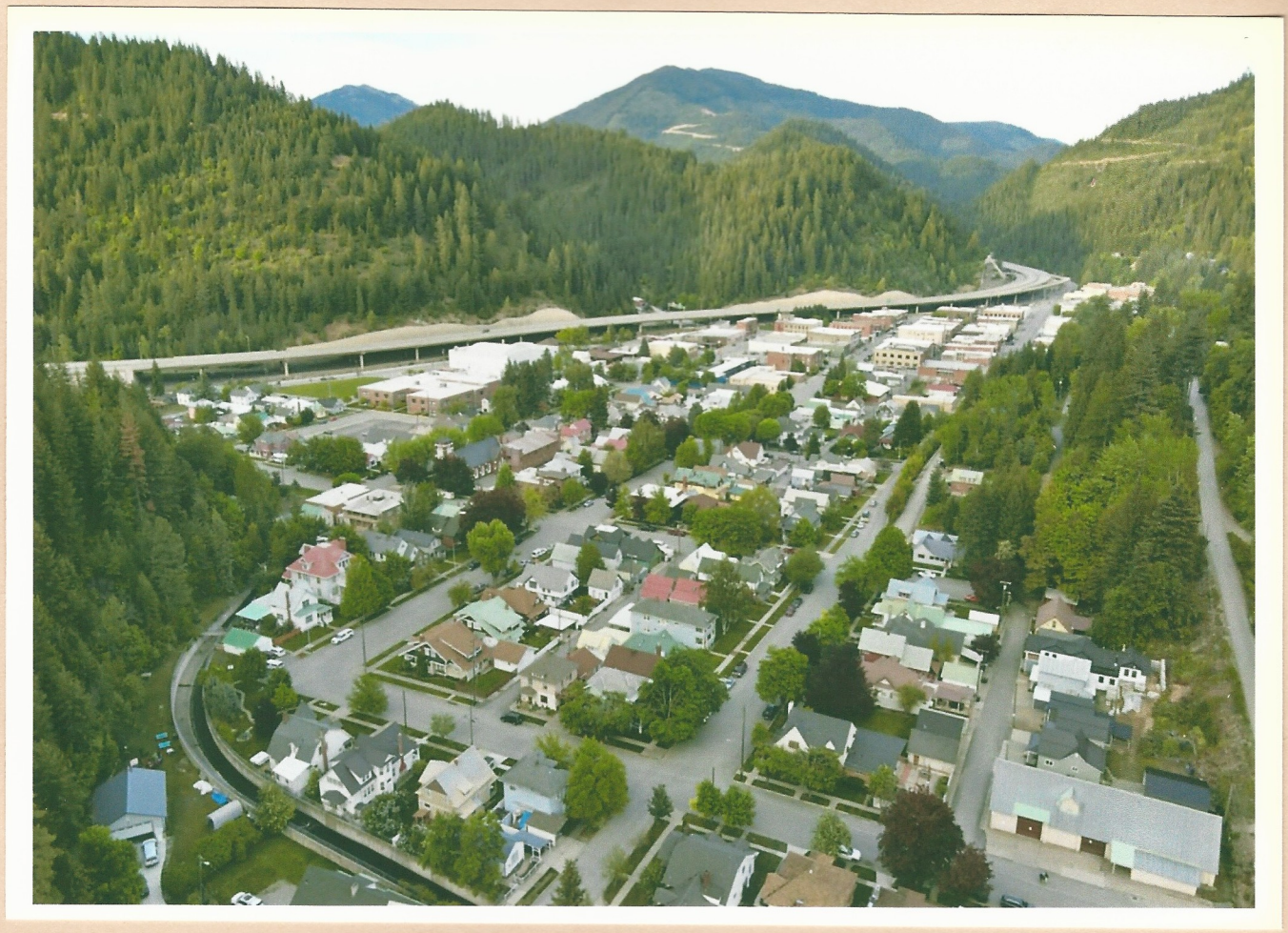
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